FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. USING GENEVA ARMS TALKS 'AS A SCREEN'

AU281524 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 28 Nov 81

["With Clear Stands Before the Geneva Talks" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA) -- While the Soviet Union is going to negotiate in Geneva with a clear and constructive approach, with the firm intention to reach positive results, the USA is obviously trying to use the talks as a screen to hide its setting up of a modernized missile complex near the borders of the USSR and the other socialist countries, comments today's TRUD.

The daily notes that, as facts show, the USA is aiming at narrowing the subject of negotiations with the USSR only to the earth medium-range missiles, in other words to exclude from it the respective U.S. forward-based nuclear means -- ships, submarines and fighter-bombers.

Prompted by the resuming of Soviet-American negotiations, the KOOPERATIVNO SELO commentary emphasizes that a good basis for a frank and fair dialogue in Geneva are the realistic Soviet proposals made at top level. The Soviet Union, the daily reads, has shown its creative stand by expressing readiness to reduce the total number of its missiles in Europe provided the NATO plans for new missile weapons in the Western part of the continent drop off. It is proposed to proclaim a moratorium, already at the very start of the negotiations, on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range missile nuclear means of NATO and the USSR, to be effective while the negotiations proceed.

COMMENTARY ON RICHARD ALLEN RECEIVING GIFT

AU251315 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Nov 81 p 5

[Yoan Mateev article: "'For a Few Dollars More'"]

[Text] "For a Few Dollars More" -- this is a film title. There are other such films entitled "A Fierced Dollar," or "For a Fistful of Dollars," in which the word "dollar" plays a great role and heroes on the screen are killing and shooting all the time -- just for a few dollars more. In the story which we are telling now, however, there is no shooting, although the action takes place in the United States. Quite unusually, there is no shooting in this story, although the main role is played by dollars again. It is even a story about $1,000. This, as a matter of fact, is the amount that Richard Allen, national security adviser, received as a gift from a Japanese publication for having arranged an interview with Mrs Reagan, the President's wife. The explanation provided for this action is really moving. This is the custom in Japan, they tell us. It would certainly be very impolite to refuse a gift for such service, regardless of the fact that a high functionary is involved in the case. The scandal is, nevertheless, escalating, since it has become known that a couple of electronic wristwatches have been added to the $1,000 amount -- one in gold and one in silver, to be precise.

We still remember the unsavory story which will remain in the record of history as the "Watergate affair." The administration which replaced the president whose career was ruined and who was forced to resign in disgrace as a result of this affair, came into power with pompous, moralizing sermons, in order to be remembered for the so-called "Billygate" affair, in addition to the blows it inflicted upon detente. This administration, in turn, was replaced by a new one, which very much insists on the moral rehabilitation of the nation. Nevertheless, not even a year has elapsed since the beginning of this administration and its members have already caused dissatisfaction among the tax payers. Now, all this is topped by the affair of the $1,000 and the two wristwatches, in which the most inner circle of the White House, namely the National Security Council, is involved.

It seems to be something of a curse: In the highest spheres of power of the United States even the most virtuous attitude can change over night for the sake of a few dollars more....

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU CONTINUES VISIT

Talks Resume 25 Nov

AU251420 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Nov (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Cypriot relations were one of the major topics in the Todor Zhivkov-Spiros Kiprianou talks, which continued here this morning.

The sides share the assessment that these relations are developing steadily in all spheres of life -- the political, economic and cultural.

The two sides are also unanimous that efforts should be made to activate further the economic cooperation focusing attention in particular on the use of some new forms, on techno-scientific cooperation and on industrial joint production.

In the analysis of the international events special importance was attached to the situation in the Balkans. Confidence was expressed that promotion of bilateral goodneighbourling relations will become the main political line of the countries in the region.

Expressing concern over the existing international tension, the two leaders emphasized the readiness of their countries to contribute to relaxation of tension, to consolidation of the process of detente, to the struggle for disarmament.

On the Bulgarian side present at the talks were: Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Milko Balev, head of the office of the president of the State Council; Mr Georgi Dzhagarov, vice-president of the State Council, and Mr Atanas Ginev, first deputy-minister of foreign trade.

On the Cypriot side were present: Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs; Mr (Georgios Pelagis), director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr (Konstantinos Mihalidis), director general at the Ministry with the Presidium of the Government, and Mr (Haris Vovidis), director of the president's office.

Visit to Varna 26 Nov

AU261717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou who is paying an official friendly visit to Bulgaria, arrived in Varna this morning. At the festively decorated airport, comrade Todor Zhivkov and Spiros Kiprianou were cordially welcomed by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, and Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Spiros Kiprianou greeted the ceremonial march past of the naval representative detachment. Hundreds of citizens greeted the two statesmen.

Following this, the motorcade arrived at the city center. Krhisto Toshkov, chairman of the Varna Municipal People's Council Executive Committee, welcomed the guests in front of the party house and presented the honorary badge to Spiros Kiprianou and symbolically gave him the key to Varna.

Tours Shipping Institute

AU261731 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Spiros Kiprianou, the president of Cyprus who is visiting Varna, was accompanied this afternoon by Petur Mladenov, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and by other officials on a visit to the institute for shipping fluid dynamics which has established itself as a major international scientific center in this field. A number of innovations in ship and port equipment were shown. Comprehensive tests of various control systems and self-propelled ship models were also demonstrated.

Talks Conclude 26 Nov

AU271926 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Varna, 26 Nov (BTA) -- Today in the residence of Evksinograd ended the official Bulgaro-Cyprius talk.

State Council President Todor Zhivkov and the President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou gave a high appraisal of the talks and expressed their conviction that the agreements achieved will provide a fresh impetus to the development of bilateral relations. Competent bodies will be entrusted with the implementation of the concrete tasks. The two heads of state stressed their wish to continue to encourage the contacts between the governments, the parliaments, the political, business and the cultural circles of the two countries.

Issues of international concern, too, figured on the agenda of the talks.

Kiprianou Departs 27 Nov

AU271035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The official and friendly visit paid by Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, to our country ended today.

At Varna Airport this morning the Cypriot President was seen off by the Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Petur Mladenov, Milko Balev; by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, by other city officials and many citizens.

Cadets of the Varna Navy Academy presented arms and greeted the guest with military honors. The national anthems of the two countries were played. Spiros Kiprianou inspected the honor guard detachment and saluted the cadets. Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially took leave of the Cypriot president.

Shortly before his departure the president of the Republic of Cyprus gave an interview to Sofia radio. In this interview he expressed his high appreciation of the results of the bilateral talks and expressed the hope that successes in the future development of such relations will be even greater in the future. Spiros Kiprianou described his meeting with Todor Zhivkov as opening a new page in the hisotry of Bulgarian-Cypriot relations.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN HENRY REUSS ARRIVES 24 NOV

Meets Dimitrov 25 Nov

AU251430 Sofia BTA in English 1323 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Nov (BTA) -- The president of the United Economic Commission of the Congress of the United States, Mr Henry Reuss, said today that "the expansion of trade contacts between the United States and Bulgaria will be useful for both countries."

The American Congressman arrived here last night to meet leading economic figures.

During his visit which is to last until November 30, he will have talks with the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov, with the first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mariy Ivanov and with experts of the National Agro-Industrial Union.

At his meeting today Mr Reuss met the deputy chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Atanas Dimitrov, and expressed his admiration for the great Bulgarian progress in the sphere of the economy.

Meets Lukanov, Ivanov 27 Nov

AU271542 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 27 Nov (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, met the chairman of the United Economic Commission of the U.S. Congress, Mr Henry Reuss. After analyzing the state of the economic relations of Bulgaria and the United States they expressed a wish for their furthering on a mutually advantageous basis.

Mr Andrey Lukanov expressed Bulgaria's principled position on the trade and economic preconditions for the advancement of these relations.

Mr Henry Reuss met today Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy-minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GROUP VISITS 23-28 NOV

AU281627 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a CPSU Central Committee working group led by Viktor [as heard] Isayev, first deputy chief of the Construction Department at the CPSU Central Committee, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 23 to 28 November. The working group was received by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, and it had also talks at the Ministry of Construction and Architecture, the okrug party committees in Plovdiv, Pernik and Varna, and visited a number of construction projects and enterprises in the country. During the cordial and friendly talks, a wide range of issues were discussed pertaining to party leadership, to the work in the sphere of construction and production of construction materials, as well as to expanding and deepening cooperation between the BCP and CPSU in this field.

TSANOV-LED PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRAGUE

AU272024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Vasil Tsanov has returned home from Prague. During its talks with Gustav Husak, the first party and state leader of Czechoslovakia, the importance of fraternal cooperation between the BCP and CPCZ and between the two countries, as well as the great advantage of the exchange of experience in all spheres, were emphasized.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH NORWAY HELD 27 NOV

AU272057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Political consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Norway were held in Sofia today. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Lyuben Gotsev, ambassador and chief of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Norwegian delegation by (Tom Draalsen), chief of the Political Directorate. Topical issues of the international situation were discussed at the talks. Special attention was devoted to the work of the Madrid meeting, and the two sides expressed hope that this meeting will end with constructive decisions. Views on bilateral relations between Bulgaria and Norway in the political, economic and cultural spheres were also exchanged.

TODOROV HOLDS TALKS WITH ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID

AU261736 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 26 Nov 81

[BTA correspondent report from Algiers]

[Text] Algiers, 26 Nov -- Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party, received today the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, who are on visit here.

Mr Todorov forwarded to Mr Chadli orally a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. Mr Chadli expressed hope that he will have another possibility in the future to meet Bulgaria's top party and state leader.

During the ensuing talks questions of bilateral cooperation were discussed. Special attention was paid to the spheres in which an activation of cooperation has been negotiated at the meeting of President Chadli with Mr Todor Zhivkov in Sofia last June. Underlined were the great possibilities for rendering a more dynamic character to bilateral ties in the field of agriculture and hydro-economy, housing construction and mechanical engineering.

President Chadli expressed great optimism and confidence in the two countries' possibilities to activate their economic cooperation. He noted that it is called to answer the traditionally friendly relations existing between Algeria and Bulgaria -- two states following the road of socialist development.

It was stressed that it is necessary to do the programming of bilateral relations for a medium term of time.

Views on the international situation and on the possibilities for interaction of the two countries in the solving of different international problems were also exchanged at the meeting.

Todorov Returns 27 Nov

AU272025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Comrade Stanko Todorov has returned home from Algeria. Before his departure from Algiers, Todorov emphasized that the talks which he had with Algerian parliamentarians and with Chadli Bendjedid were very useful. The two sides [words indistinct] for cooperation and on the possibilities for joint action in safeguarding world peace.

FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION VISITS GREECE

AU272033 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Report by BTA correspondent in Athens]

[Text] Athens, 27 Nov -- A representative group of the National Council of the Fatherland Front was on a visit to Greece, November 17 through 27, at the invitation of the CC of the ruling PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] Party. This is the second exchange of groups between PASOK and the Fatherland Front since 1980.

The Bulgarian guests had fruitful meetings and talks with the county PASOK leaderships in Seres, Halkididi, Salonika and Volos. In Athens the Fatherland Front representatives were received by Mr Andreas (Hristo Dulidis), member of the Executive Bureau of the PASOK CC.

At the meetings and talks information was exchanged on the development and work of the Fatherland Front and PASOK at the present stage. Both parties to the talks expressed a desire to resume the traditional contacts in the interest of the goodneighbourliness and friendship of the Bulgarian and the Greek peoples, for consolidating the peace and cooperation in the Balkans.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SYRIA

AU242019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Damascus to attend the celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in Syria.

FARMERS, KURON CRITICIZED FOR AIMS IN POLAND

Farmers' Strikes Called 'War'

LD252250 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Private farmers in Poland are waging a war of strikes aimed against the government. Radio Prague's analyst (Miroslav Slansky) says in this connection that crusades against socialism in Poland are like a game of chess, only that rules are not observed by the so-called Solidarity union. Solidarity's political satellite, private farmers associated in what is called Village Solidarity, are out to gain political capital. They are on strike and the threat of hunger in the cities is to force the government to make further political concession. For the sake of their own limited class interests Village Solidarity desires Poland's Constitution to stipulate private ownership of agricultural means of production. They also demand the abolishment of sales of industrial products conditioned by deliveries of meat to the state. They threaten with hunger, ignoring appeals by the government and parliament for peace and order in Poland. They are doing this because an artificial shortage of foodstuffs is a profitable proposition for rich farmers.

Economic sabotage committed by private farmers has of course its political background. This background being endeavours to undermine the basis of socialism in Poland and endeavouring to revert the country to the prewar bourgeois system. Defending socialist achievements in Poland is highly urgent. It is a matter concerning all those who cherish the achievements of the people's power. And here our analyst says in conclusion that a question is highly topical now, this question being quo vadis -- where are you going, Poland?

Return to Bourgeois Order

LD262338 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] A short comment on the recent attempt in Poland to set up an illegal antistate organization:

This was not the first time that Jacek Kuron and his companions from the so-called Committee for Social and Political Self-Defense had met with Solidarity leaders. But this time it was a very special meeting designed to raise these relations to a new quality, for they made an attempt to found a political party with the aim of changing the social system in Poland. Jacek Kuron, as well as Zbigniew Bujak and Janusz Onyszkiewicz, both from the Solidarity leadership in Warsaw and many others, wanted to go in for big politics under the guise of so-called Clubs of Independent and Self-Governed Poland.

It is also proved by the captured declaration from this abortive organization. Its initiators planned to set up a broad network of clubs in housing estate and in factories, and step by step to build up territorial and local self-government. The seized document also contains acts on the principles of strengthening the central power, government and state. (?The) authors were also critical of Solidarity for not acting strongly enough. On this ground they also (?stood) up against an agreement with the government which they see as a decline of Solidarity. Kuron and his companions want to force on Poland a bourgeois social system and therefore seek help in the West.

Characteristic in this respect is the stand of one of the ideologists of the Committee for Social and Political Self-Defense [KOR], Professor Lipinski, who went beyond all boundaries. In an article for the West German newspaper DIE FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, Lipinski admitted that he offered the right-wing in West Germany a revision of the Polish historical experience of German and Prussian imperialism. He proposed to forget the German campaigns eastward and thus forget also the 6 million Poles who lost their lives during the latest drang nach osten.

People of Professor Lipinski's character and (?who) stood at the cradle of the counter-revolutionary and anti-state organization KOR, they are trying to (?wreck Solidarity from behind the scenes, and the same people wanted to change Poland to their image under the guise of the so-called Clubs of Independent, Self-Governed Poland, and thus step by step with cool reason and calculating ruthlessness force on the country the old prewar bourgeois order.

DVORAK VIEWS IMPACT OF POLISH CRISIS ON ECONOMY

MLADA FRONTA: Parts 2, 3

AU2514355 [Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 13 November on page 3 carries the 1,700-word second part of Karel Cech's and Milan Syrucek's interview with Vaclav Dvorak, economic counselor at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Warsaw, on problems of the Polish economy. In this second part, which is entitled "Consequences of the Crisis," Dvorak first denies Solidarity's claim that the PZPR and the Polish Government are responsible for the "catastrophic situation of the country." He notes that in the middle of 1980, even though the life of Polish working people was not easy, there existed absolutely realistic plans for gradually improving the balance of payments with the capitalist countries and overcoming the country's indebtedness. The prerequisite for the plans' implementation was the mobilization of all creative potentials of People's Poland. However, according to Dvorak, precisely this was "forestalled by antisocialist forces when they promptly and cunningly exploited the dissatisfaction of a considerable part of the working people and provoked a wave of strikes" last August.

Dvorak then reviews the controversy in Poland concerning the laws on enterprise self-management, pointing out that Solidarity was not content with the "partial victory" it had already achieved and at its Gdansk congress demanded changes that "run counter to the concept of all-people's socialist ownership in a nationalized industry and introduce the concept of group ownership with all the consequences of a subsequent economic fragmentation and various forms of antagonism." He goes on to analyze Solidarity's composition, saying that it constitutes a "conglomerate of all possible ideological influences from Trotskyism and anarchosyndicalism down to the philosophy of militant Catholicism" whose common denominator is hostility toward socialism. Asked about the reasons for Solidarity's considerable influence on the working people, Dvorak mentions the "complex socioeconomic situation of People's Poland last year," the "mistakes in economic policy committed by the former PZPR leadership and government," and the "deficient knowledge of social processes" on the part of young Poles, who represent the majority of the country's population. Dvorak notes that in the last 10 years some 6 million young Poles, mostly from rural areas where they grew up "under the influence of the Catholic church," have joined the labor force and have "ideologically watered-down the workers class." It is thus no accident, he adds, that the average age of Solidarity officials is very low. Another factor, according to Dvorak, has been the "active involvement of hostile ideological-subversive centers in the process of destabilizing socialism in People's Poland."

Further on in the interview, Dvorak reviews Poland's descent "to the brink of an economic abyss" since the middle of 1980 (buttressing his statements with Polish statistical data on the development of industrial production, coal mining and procurement of agricultural products) blaming it on the "systematic destructive activity" by the leaders of so-called Solidarity. He sees this destructive activity reflected in the strike wave, in the introduction of a 5-day work week, in the "constant affliction of society with neuroses," in the "socially unfounded wage demands" and in the "disruption of work and social morale."

In his final answer, Dvorak stresses that the Polish crisis is not the result of a failure of the socialist system in Poland but "on the contrary, a consequence of serious deviations from the permanently valid principles of a balanced development of the socialist national economy and from Leninist norms in party and social life." According to Dvorak, the most important thing in Poland is now to "decide the question of political power between the forces of progress and the coalition of reactionary antisocialist forces concentrated in the 'Solidarity' leadership." Once the victory of all forces dedicated to socialism is accomplished, he says in conclusion, it will be necessary to "concentrate efforts on the elimination of the economic but also moral and political damage caused since August 1980, keeping in mind the lesson from the shortcomings that have accompanied the social and economic development [of Poland] in the last 10 years.

The 1,200-word third part of the interview, entitled "Relations With the West," is published by MLADA FRONTA on 19 November, on page 3. Dvorak first reviews the development of Poland's trade relations and balance of payments with the West in the seventies, and contrasts it with the decline of the CEMA countries' share in Poland's foreign trade over the same period of time. He then deals with Poland's unsuccessful license policy, citing as an example the "ill-advised" purchase of a license for the production of French Berliet buses that put a "violent" end to the long-term successful cooperation between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic in the production of buses. Dvorak goes on to discuss in detail the development of Poland's indebtedness in the West and the exacerbation of this problem following the events of the second half of 1980. In this context, he criticizes Solidarity's "policy of unending strikes, national emotions and antisocialist ambitions" and accuses it of causing "irreplaceable material and moral losses to the Polish people" and of leading the nation to "self-destruction." Summing up the lesson from the Polish experience, Dvorak says that the building of socialism cannot be accelerated or based on capitalist aid since "once an economically tolerable limit of indebtedness is exceeded, the country drifts slowly but surely into the relentless captivity of capitalist interests." The "victims" of this policy are the Polish working people, Dvorak says in conclusion.

MLADA FRONTA: Part 4

AU251508 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Fourth and last part of Karel Cech's and Milan Syrucek's interview with Vaclav Dvorak, economic counselor at the CSSR Embassy in Warsaw: "The Polish People's Republic and Socialist Countries; Interview on the Development and Problems of the Polish Economy"; place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What does the membership in CEMA mean for Poland, especially in light of the difficulties the Polish People's Republic has been going through recently?

[Answer] In the area of the country's external relations, socialist countries are the most important factor for Poland. This is borne out by the share of CEMA countries in the overall foreign trade turnover of the Polish People's Republic, which was 56 percent last year. In the course of the entire past decade, Poland's turnover with these countries had been basically balanced; only in the last few years have Polish imports exceeded exports. Last year Poland registered a passive balance in the exchange of goods with the CEMA countries to the tune of roughly R800 million, with the USSR alone accounting for about R700 million. This was a consequence of increased deliveries of a number of commodities within the framework of aid granted to Poland in its difficult economic situation by the socialist countries.

This year, too, Poland received from the socialist countries, especially from the USSR, very valuable assistance in the form of additional deliveries on the basis of credit conditions. Apart from this, Poland received from the USSR also nonrepayable financial aid of $0.5 billion. According to latest data published in Warsaw 1 month ago, Poland's indebtedness vis-a-vis socialist countries now amounts to $2 billion.

The USSR is of extraordinary importance for Poland also as the supplier of more than 41 percent of crucial raw materials. For example, Poland covers with imports from the USSR 80 percent of its consumption of crude oil, 68 percent of crude oil products, 100 percent of national gas, 78 percent of iron ore, 72 percent of potash fertilizer, and 73 percent of cotton.

This year, irrespective of the reduced Polish deliveries to the USSR as a result of a production decline, the Soviet Union has increased its deliveries to Poland over and above the quantities determined by the long-term agreement -- starting with cotton, fertilizer and synthetic rubber down to such things as television sets and refrigerators. In the turnover with the USSR, similarly as with regard to other socialist countries, so-called "progressive prices" [kracejici ceny] are being applied, which represent the average prices for the preceding 5 years. In view of the constant growth of world prices, especially as to crude oil and other raw materials, these prices are considerably lower [than world prices]. By way of illustration: For example, last year Poland paid the Soviet Union $110 per ton of crude oil whereas other suppliers received $241 a ton. The growing expenditures caused by the rising world priced are covered with the help of a low-interest Soviet credit, to be specific: with a 10-year credit at an interest of 2 percent.

[Question] How is the complicated development [in Poland] reflected in economic relations between the PPR and Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] The protocol on mutual deliveries of goods for this year is about 7 percent lower than in 1980. This is caused, in particular, by the decline in the traditional deliveries of raw materials, especially Polish coal and sulphur, but also by the decline in deliveries of machinery and equipment from the CSSR to Poland as a result of a massive limitation of investment activity in Poland. Following the surmounting of intial difficulties in the first quarter of the year, the implementation of this protocol has been taking an, on the whole, satisfactory course, especially as to the area that is crucial for us -- raw materials. The last months of the year, in which all the traditional and new implementation difficulties will concentrate, represent, however, an unknown quantity.

The greatest impact of the events in Poland has been on the Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation relations and the existing specialization agreements. In 1979 mutual deliveries within the framework of specialization and cooperation agreements accounted for 22.7 percent of the turnover between the two countries, which exceeded approximately three times the 1970 level. Last year, however, this share dropped to 21.2 percent and also this year it has been declining strongly. The main cause of this decline has been the massive phasing out of investment activity in the Polish People's Republic and the chronic decline of industrial production resulting from a sharp limitation of imports of raw and semi-finished materials from capitalist countries, recurring strikes and the affection of society by a neurosis brought about by "Solidarity."

[Question] What assumptions can be made as to the future development of our economic relations with Poland?

[Answer] In ensuring further economic cooperation, both sides are directly facing the very important task of adapting their needs and possibilities to the changed conditions. It is necessary to anticipate a long-term phasing out of investment activity in the Polish People's Republic and a change of its structure in favor of investments in agriculture, food industry, warehouse economy and, partially, mining. The Polish side offers us participation in gradually completing unfinished investment projects in the Polish People's Republic. It cannot be ruled out that in the future the Czechoslovak side will be interested in making use of some production facilities of Polish industry, especially the chemical industry.

It must also be reckoned with that the causes that have upset agreed-upon specialization and production sharing are of a long-term nature. It will not be easy to find adequate ways leading to such an economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic as will be commensurate with the economic possibilities but also with the needs of both countries. It is certain that on our side there will be no lack of good will to find them.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER ANTONOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Strougal Holds Talks

LD252252 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 25 Nov (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Wednesday Soviet Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov, head of a Soviet delegation currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed fuel and energy supplies for the national economy. Lubomir Strougal highly appreciated the all-round aid which the Soviet Union grants Czechoslovakia in the realization of the program of the construction of nuclear power plants.

The representatives also discussed possibilities of all-round cooperation in the period when Czechoslovakia's nuclear engineering will switch from the production of 440 megawatt nuclear reactors to nuclear energy units with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts necessary for the fulfilment of tasks in the development of Czechoslovakia's economy after 1990.

Antonov Visits Skoda Works

LD262347 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 26 Nov (CTK) -- Soviet Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov who is on a working visit in Czechoslovakia inspected the Skoda works in Plzen, West Bohemia, on Thursday.

The Soviet delegation was informed about the production of reactors and equipment for nuclear power plants in Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

Nuclear Engineering Protocol

LD272344 Prague CTK in English 1759 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 27 Nov (CTK) -- A protocol on Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the development of nuclear power engineering in Czechoslovakia up to 1990 was signed here on Friday at the end of talks on the issue.

The two delegations to the talks were headed by Deputy Premiers Ladislav Gerle of Czechoslovakia and Aleksey Antonov of the Soviet Union, who signed the protocol.

The document summed up the results of the talks which covered especially the implementation of the program of cooperation in the building in Czechoslovakia of nuclear power plants with VVer 440 reactors, and the promotion of cooperation in the designing of nuclear power plants with over 1000 reactors.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union also signed an inter-governmental agreement on cooperation in the building of the first stage of a nuclear power plant at Temelin in South Bohemia. The construction of this plant will open in Czechoslovakia a qualitatively new stage in the development of nuclear power engineering with use of over 1000 reactors. This will be of great importance for Czechoslovakia's energy balance-sheet after 1990 and thus also for the whole of the Czechoslovak national economy.

Delegation Departs 28 Nov

LD281436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The Soviet delegation, led by Soviet Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov, which was in Czechoslovakia on a working visit, left Prague today for the USSR.

During the visit issues related to the implementation of the cooperation program between the CSSR and USSR in the development of nuclear energy production were discussed. The Soviet guests also visited several industrial enterprises.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, and other representatives.

GDR'S HONECKER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD301036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has arrived in Czechoslovakia on a friendly working visit at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

Here is our correspondent with a report from Ruzyne Airport:

[Begin recording] A special Interflug aircraft landed at Ruzyne Airport a short while ago with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other guests on board. Accompanying Honecker are members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR Premier Willi Stoph, and SED Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag. The party also includes members of the SED Central Committee Guenter Sieber, head of the Central Committee International Relations Department, and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The highest GDR party and state representatives were greeted at Ruzyne Airport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Vasil Bilak, and other officials, GDR Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Helmut Ziebart was also present. After the welcoming ceremony at Ruzyne Airport the guests from the fraternal GDR left for their residence in our capital, Prague Castle. [end recording]

GDR'S KRENZ, YOUTH DELEGATION PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Polednik Receives Delegation

LD282124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Central Council of the Free German Youth [FDJ] led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and Candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

During the talk, which took place in a comradely and friendly spirit, the successful development of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth and the FDJ was discussed.

Egon Krenz Interviewed

LD282142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Interview given by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Free German Youth Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, to Radio Prague editor Ales Svoboda; date not specified -- recorded; Krenz' replies in German fading to Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Secretary, how do you assess cooperation between the two youth organizations so far?

[Answer] I can answer in one word: successfully. This is natural as there are very close and friendly relations between the CSSR and the GDR. We have common friends: the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as all progressive forces in the whole world which do their utmost for peace and for friendship between nations. We also share enemies: the imperialist forces endeavoring to start a new war. We have common aims too, and to achieve them we have signed an agreement today which in the next 5 years will help (?in our cooperation).

[Question] What is the contribution of the agreement signed today, in your opinion?

[Answer] Your people are now striving to fulfill the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Our people are endeavoring to fulfill all the objectives mapped out by the 10th SED Congress. Our common task, then, is to mobilize our youth to implement with even greater activity the policies of our parties aimed at the welfare of the people and at peace.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS BREZHNEV VISIT TO FRG

LD240930 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Nov (CTK) -- Forces in the F.R.G. committed to peace welcome the Soviet-West German dialogue in Bonn as a light at the end of a tunnel, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

"However we would be distorting the situation if we pictured the meeting on the Rhine and response to the Soviet visit to Bonn only in sympathetic colours," the paper said and stressed that although the Schmidt government cannot be denied a certain extent of realism, it has class ties with its partners in NATO, Washington in particular.

RUDE PRAVO recalled the rally of reactionary forces in the West German capital and its banners showing support for the NATO armament plans, and said: "The picture of these attempts to trouble the atmosphere around the Bonn meeting is made complete by many an anti-Soviet commentary in West German bourgeois papers.... The American undertone which can be read between the lines of the commentaries shows that some political forces in the F.R.G. have adopted uncritically the slogans from Reagan's recent speech about the so-called zero option as regards medium-range missiles."

"It is too early to assess the results of the Bonn meeting, but one thing seems to be doubtless already today: Leonid Brezhnev's visit has aroused in the F.R.G. a big winnowing of forces and views. The prime question in this battle is extraordinarily serious: What will have the upper hand — armament or detente," RUDE PRAVO concluded.

HUSAK DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH BCP'S TSANOV

LD262343 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 26 Nov (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, received here on Thursday Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

During the cordial and comradely meeting, the two officials positively evaluated the development of all-round cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian Communist Parties. They stressed the important contribution of working meetings of representatives of the two fraternal parties, which make possible the concrete and objective exchange of experience from all spheres of party work.

Gustav Husak and Vasil Tsanov discussed in detail especially the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the development of agricultural production and food industry in the two countries. In this connection, they stressed the importance of the sphere of agriculture and food for the successful fulfillment of the program of economic and social development of all states of the social community.

1982 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

LD262340 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 26 Nov (CETEKA) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Miroslav Bursa and his Bulgarian counterpart Canko Gicov signed here Wednesday a protocol between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian Governments on the exchange of goods and payments for 1982.

The document provides for a 7 percent increase of the value of mutual goods supplies in comparison with the long long-term agreement for the present five-year term.

Czechoslovakia will export to Bulgaria above all machine and shaping tools, energy equipment, building and road machines, machines for the textile, tanning, footwear and chemical industries, products of electrical engineering, lorries and passenger cars, metallurgical material, chemical products and some kinds of consumer goods.

Bulgaria will supply Czechoslovakia above all with transport and lifting equipment, computer and office equipment, car industry products, calcinated soda, marble, fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, tobacco, cigarettes and consumer goods.

The mutual supplies, which will take place on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements on specialization represent almost 35 percent of the overall exchange of goods.

FOJTIK MEETS WITH BELGIAN CP OFFICIAL DEBROUWER

LD252328 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 25 Nov (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik and Jan Debrouwer, head of the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee Department for International Relations, met here on Wednesday to speak about the policy of their parties and international issues. Jan Debrouwer is in Prague for consultations on the activity of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES RALLY HONORING GOTTWALD

AU251352 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

["From" the speech of Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, delivered at a rally of the working people marking the 85th anniversary of Klement Gottwald's birth in Vyskov-Dedice on 23 November]

[Excerpt] It was no coincidence that Klement Gottwald was inconvenient for our rightwingers in the sixties. They objected particularly to his adherence to the class principles, the consistency and staunchness with which he applied the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching to our conditions, his loyalty to the workers class and the Soviet Union. This -- in the eyes of opportunists and revisionists -- was an "antiquated" and "dogmatic" position. They regarded their betrayal, their attempt to wrench Czechoslovakia out of the socialist community, to smash our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and to drag our country back to capitalism to be a "creative" and "modern" position, even some sort of "revival" of socialism. They pretended to be going with the spirit of the times, but there could not have been any bigger revisionists. Most of all Gottwald hated demagoguery and the cowardice of opportunism. He was the enemy of slogans, and -- in particular -- he could not stand people brandishing socialism against socialism.

Do you want to keep abreast of the times, be really modern in politics? To that question he had only one answer: Prove your affinity for the workers class -- the most progressive social force of the current epoch, and show what your attitude is toward the Soviet Union -- the foremost combat section of the international front of progress and peace!

Whoever wants to "revive" socialism, revise its principles, dilute revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teachings with ideas about democracy, freedom and similar concepts, whoever wants to assert himself politically at the expense of principled class policy, at the expense of the workers class, of the working masses or even at the expense of the Soviet Union, not only does not keep abreast of the times, but stands against historical development and shows only his servility to the enemies of communism and his backwardness.

Creative Application of Marxism-Leninism

Being modern, creative and undogmatic requires one to stand firmly on the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the spirit of this revolutionary teaching to seek answers to the questions of the present. It requires one to defend consistently the fundamental interests of the working people and always bear in mind the class antagonism between the world of capital and the world of labor, antagonism reflected today particularly in confrontation between capitalism and real socialism.

Klement Gottwald acquired in a unique manner the art of the Leninist strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle. It is to his credit that by a creative application of this art, the CPCZ has contributed its share of valuable experience to the enrichment of the international communist movement. He knew very well the value of a compromise and knew how to make use of it. However, he also knew that nothing can justify deviation from the revolutionary line, that as much as it is necessary to show maximum patience when it comes to winning over and persuading the working people for socialism, on the other hand it is necessary to oppose most resolutely the attacks of enemies and be vigilant against the class opponent.

After the defeat of the reaction in February [1948], he often urged that in the years that followed we should not succumb to carelessness, should not become conceited, lose the ability to criticize and to exercise self-criticism and thus forfeit the most valuable political capital -- people's trust in the party policy. "It applies to the party as well as to each of its members: Successes and victories must not make us arrogant! Failures and defeats must not make us lose our head!"

So Klement Gottwald used to stress.

It is a pity that later many forgot these principles and profound truths. They continue to be valid and topical also today.

It is especially important to assess soberly the results of work, not to close one's eyes to shortcomings and to concentrate one's strength and means on overcoming them in good time. Wherever this Leninist principle is missing, whose obligatory nature even Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recalled at our 16th congress, work does not fare well and, as a result, forces hostile to socialism try to exploit this for their own ends.

At the 16th party congress, we responsibly assessed the results which our policy achieved in all spheres of society's life. The congress clearly drew attention to the arising difficulties in the national economy, sharply criticized numerous shortcomings which we come across in various sectors without exception, and adopted a demanding and at the same time mobilizing program for the further construction of an advanced socialist society.

We can, no doubt, say that we have proceeded in Gottwald's spirit when we put the main emphasis on the necessity to work better everywhere, with greater responsibility, more efficiently and better organized.

Profoundly truthful, although very simple, is the idea that we will live according to how we work. Creating the attitude of a responsible manager of common property, of a manager who cares, forming an enlightened socialist attitude to work and proving it by everyday work efforts, by conscientious and quality work -- Klement Gottwald rightly saw in this one of the main tasks of the revolutionary transformation of society, one that is decisive for the definite victory of the new order.

And as it shows, it is a difficult and long-term task. There still are quite a few of those who demand that socialism satisfy their growing needs, but the source of the growth of the living standard interests them little. To such people, Comrade Gottwald used to say: "It is about time that everyone understands that even in socialism a piece of cake must be worked for."

In the Spirit of Proletarian Internationalism

The party congress also proceeded in Gottwald's spirit when it underscored the demand to further expand the cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. This is a duty which we have toward ourselves. It is in our innermost interest. However, we also must not forget that our mutual cooperation multiplies our strength and makes our countries more resistant to the attacks and threats of imperialism.

And how important our strength and unity are, of this we are aware especially today, when the militarist course of the biggest imperialist power -- of the United States of America, of its administration headed by President Reagan, is being dangerously aggravated. This administration today even threatens our European Continent with nuclear war, and at variance with sound reason declares that there could be some sort of "limited" nuclear war. The American President, as soon as he assumed office, began by saying that communism is a "mistake of history." As can be seen, he has decided to rectify this "mistake of history" in a very typical manner.

It is no coincidence that an extensive peace movement is being mounted throughout the world against the adventurers in the White House and the Pentagon. Mankind is becoming clearly aware that the cause of peace is integrally linked with the cause of socialism and progress.

And that the main guarantor of peace and the liberation of nations is the big power of socialism -- the Soviet Union.

Among other things, this is also attested to by the -- for the existing situation characteristic -- reality, such as the immense, extraordinary interest of the world public in the course and the results of the negotiations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with the highest FRG representatives. Nations are yearning for peace and appreciate the patience and the principled attitude of the Soviet Union, the immense efforts of the Soviet Government and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, personally, to avert nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament and the liquidation of all hotbeds and sources of military tension. They are looking with hope toward the first country of socialism -- the USSR.

SLOVAK MINISTER SCORES PANIC BUYING, HOARDING

LD262220 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Summary] A press conference was held in Bratislava today by Slovak Minister of Trade Dezider Goga about the domestic market in winter and the preparations for the winter tourist season. "He said the work of producers and shopworkers was made more difficult by completely unjustified increased purchases by some groups of the population, especially as to food products. The minister said:

[Begin recording] "I am sure that very soon after such shopping sprees the results will be only too great a stock of these products in some households, gradually losing their quality. And this will be the best proof of the silly behavior of some citizens who once again believed in panicmongering news and in this way temporarily harmed not only themselves but also many their fellow citizens and made their lives a bit more difficult. The coming days will sober these scaremongers and hoarders. The increased demand caused the need for additional, increased, supplies from wholesale: In October 1981, compared with October 1980, the supply of flour increased by 26.7 percent, rice by 17.8 percent, salt by 26.3 percent and cooking oil by 15.9 percent. This of course necessarily affected the wholesale stocks. In order to improve this unfavorable situation the planned supplies for November and December have been increased. We consider this growth of demand to be extreme and we expect that in the next period purchases of the basic products will be reduced. [end recording]

"The minister then spoke about preparations for the winter and Christmas market. He said the supply of turkeys will be increased by 50 percent and supplies of full-fat milk, sea fish, and some industrial goods which are in demand such as portable TVs, (?hi-fis), tape recorders, and other products will also increase. The demand for some types of vegetables which can be stored for a long time cannot, however, be fully satisfied. There is a shortage of home-produced garlic and therefore it will have to be supplemented partially with imports from Yugoslavia and Hungary. There will be slightly fewer oranges and bananas but this can be substituted with a greater supply of apples.

"Minister Goga said that, on the problem of the shortage of detergents, the exceptionally high demand used up the reserves and the regulated sale uses supplies coming directly from producers and from import.

"As for other products typical for the pre-Christmas period, such as sports equipment, toys, textiles and watches, they will be supplied to the market in the same or even greater amounts as last year.

"The minister and the individual representatives of the producers and of distribution said that if the agreed supplies for the home market are fulfilled and correctly distributed and if transportation is helpful, the Christmas market will be sufficiently supplied this year."

POLEDNIK RECEIVES ANTI-FASCIST UNION OFFICIALS

LD270004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Today Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the leading officials of the Czechoslovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, led by Frantisek Miseje, chairman of the federal Central Committee of the organization, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the united organization of Czechoslovak Anti-Fascist Fighters.

Comrade Polednik highly assessed the contribution of the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters so far to the construction of socialism in our country. At the same time he stressed the significant role of this mass organization particularly in the further development of patriotic and international education of the young generation.

LENART ATTENDS KOSICE PARTY MEETING ON MEMBERS

LD252334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The implementation of CPZP Central Committee resolutions (?connected with) the perfection of the party membership base after the 16th CPCZ Congress in the East Slovakian CPCZ organization is being discussed in Kosice today by the CPSL regional committee. Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee attended the session.

PITRA ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV AT PRAGUE COLLEGE

LD270008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Today's party aktiv at the agricultural college in Prague dealt with the topical issues of agriculture and food production after the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, analyzed in his speech the current situation in agriculture and food production, external and internal causes of our current problems and explained the solutions which were put forward by the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. He described the increase in the self-sufficiency in food production and broad application of the newest findings of science and technology in practice as being of the greatest importance. He stressed that it is necessary to use the big scientific-research potential of the universities and colleges much more effectively.

HUSAK AWARDS STATE HONOR TO SLOVAK OFFICIAL

LD272334 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, awarded the order of Victorious February to Vladimir Cernusak, chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The award was made for merit in the development of Czechoslovak physical education and sports. The high state award was handed over to Vladimir Cernusak by Jan Janik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, together with a letter from the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat appreciating his political and organizational work in the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association.

COMMENTARY PRAISES BREZHNEV VISIT TO FRG

LD271016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary in 27 November edition of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND under the heading "On Leonid Brezhnev's Visit to the FRG"]

[Excerpts] The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt is an expression of the persistent efforts by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community to give effect to the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and to make them fruitful in the interests of the peoples. Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG again proves how important particularly in the present world situation, contacts between leading statesmen in East and West are. This is stressed in the joint communique on the visit.

The GDR watched this visit more attentively. It highly assesses its course and results. They can exercise a positive influence on the improvement of the international situation and cooperation among states with different social systems.

The GDR welcomes the meeting in Bonn. Its positive effects are incalculable. As already stated, they will not fail to have their effects on the improvement of the international climate in the interests of safeguarding peace. Our efforts to do our utmost for the consolidation of peace and international security are in line with this. Here we also agree with the many millions who have formed themselves into a mighty peace movement in West Europe, in particular those who are demanding a policy of reason and realism against the course toward a nuclear conflagration.

At the third meeting of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker said: "The Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community are pursuing the aim of preventing a nuclear war altogether and of avoiding the danger of its breaking out. They have a comprehensive constructive concept for preventing human civilization from being destroyed by a nuclear war."

Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG has again made this convincingly clear.

SOVIET, POLISH NAVAL VESSELS ARRIVE IN ROSTOCK

LD271732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Rostock, 27 Nov (ADN) -- Ships of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet and of the Polish Navy arrived at the GDR People's Navy base today for a brotherhood-in-arms meeting. The Soviet and Polish seamen are guests of the People's Navy.

An exchange of experience on political and military training and on party and youth work are on the program. In addition, the brothers in arms are discussing measures for further deepening their relations.

At a meeting, members of the three socialist Baltic fleets pledged to ensure high combat readiness in the new training year beginning 1 December, in order to help protect peace and the socialist achievements of their peoples against all the attacks of imperialism.

DISSIDENT HAVEMANN COMPARED TO SAKHAROV

PM300835 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Serge Chauvel-Leroux report: "An East German Sakharov"]

[Text] A small house on the edge of the forest near the village of Gruenheide, 10 km from the suburban train terminus at Erkner. No telephone. House arrest which has been going on since November 1976 -- but which has been eased a little recently.

Prof Robert Havemann, who is 75 years old and was originally a brilliant physicist, is rather like an East German Sakharov. If you want to see him, it is not advisable to allow the VOPOS [Volkspolizei] who search and inspect you and make hour-long telephone calls to Checkpoint Charlie, to learn that you are a journalist. The go-betweens whose telephone numbers I had to memorize, as in a bad "B" movie, had vanished, until chance made everything come together at around 2000 one foggy evening.

The professor's house is a very simple small dwelling. For months he and Katya, his young and very pretty wife, were not even allowed to go out. It was from this house, from this table that the "Open Letter to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev" was sent condemning the SS-20 missiles -- the only decent counterbalance to the Krefeld appeal -- which will be handed to its addressee in Bonn on 23 November. "The Western peace movements shown on Western television and watched by 80 percent of East Germans have made them realize that the two Germanies are merely military colonies and that it would be they, the Germans on both sides, who would be the first victims of a nuclear war in Europe. It would be reunification through disaster." He said that he was struck by the large number of young East Germans who say they are conscientious objectors -- so many that is was necessary to discreetly adjust the law to the situation. Reunification must be sought under the two great nuclear umbrellas of the United States and the Soviet Union: He is not afraid of the word "Finlandization".

Back on 5 October his wife handed an initial copy of the letter, jointly signed by some 20 East Germans including a Protestant priest, to USSR Ambassador in East Berlin Abrasimov. There have been no proceedings so far.

So far his appeal to the West has received only 15,000 signatures of support. That is pathetic.

MUECKENBERGER MEETS WITH PZPR'S URBANSKI

LD251912 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- At the invitation of Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee, Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the PZPR, was in the GDR from 23 to 25 November on a working visit. During an intensive exchange of views and experiences, Erich Mueckenberger briefed his guest on the tasks to be solved in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress on further increasing the fighting strength of the party and the cohesion of its ranks.

Jerzy Urbanski explained current questions of the activity of the PZPR for overcoming the political and economic crisis in People's Poland and spoke in detail about the tasks resulting for the Central Party Control Commission of the PZPR Central Committee from the decisions of the Central Committee of the fraternal Polish party.

Erich Mueckenberger assured the Polish comrades of the full solidarity of all GDR communists in their struggle for the consolidation of the unity and cohension of the PZPR on a Marxist-Leninist foundation and for the defense of socialism in the People's Republic of Poland.

TALKS HELD WITH POLISH TRADE UNIONISTS IN BERLIN

LD260008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Secretariat of the Central Executive of the Mining and Energy Trade Union a 3-day meeting has been held in Berlin with the Secretariat of the Main Executive of Mine Workers' Trade Union of the People's Republic of Poland.

The chairman of the Mining and Energy Trade Union, Erhard Ullrich, explained the many tasks of the trade unions in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The Polish trade union delegation, led by Deputy Chairmen Marian Swinarski and Jozef Hajduk, explained the great efforts being made, especially in the coal mines, for the strengthening of their trade union and in the interests of the miners.

The Secretariat of the Central Executive of the Mining and Energy Trade Union gave the assurance that the GDR trade unionists stood firmly alongside the fraternal Polish trade union in socialist solidarity and would continue to support it in its struggle for the defense and strengthening of socialism in the People's Republic of Poland. Further measures for the deepening of cooperation between the two trade union organizations were agreed.

FISCHER MEETS BULGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD272320 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Marin Yotov, deputy foreign minister of Bulgaria, today pointed to the comprehensive peace program of the socialist states. They stressed at a meeting in Berlin that the fraternal union between the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community has attained great importance in the present critical international situation.

HONECKER MEETS WITH FOREIGN ENVOYS 26 NOV

LD261700 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Zambian Ambassador Joshua Simasiku Siyolwe, who presented his credentials, today called for increased cooperation between all forces committed to peace. Both sides noted that the trusting and friendly cooperation between their countries is developing dynamically.

In a discussion with new Afghan Ambassador Mohammad Shafiq who also presented his credentials today, Erich Honecker underlined GDR solidarity with the Afghan people who are struggling against imperialist interference and suppression and for the development of a progressive social order.

Lao Ambassador Kongkeo Phanouyong also presented his credentials. During their discussion, Erich Honecker gave his assurance that the GDR wants to further deepen the friendly solidarity between the two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

FISCHER MEETS PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL HEAD

LD272104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received President of the Palestinian National Council Khalid al-Fahum, and his delegation.

During the friendly meeting, the latest developments in the Middle East were discussed. Both sides condemned the peace-endangering arms drive policy of the United States and its striving for a strengthened military presence in the region, as well as the continued acts of Israeli aggression against the Arab states and the Palestinian people.

Oskar Fischer assured the delegation of the GDR's unshakeable solidarity with the just struggle of Palestinian people.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH NORWAY SIGNED 26 NOV

LD262346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Oslo, 26 Nov (ADN) -- The fifth session of the mixed GDR-Norwegian Commission ended in Oslo today with the signing of a protocol on trade, economic, industrial and technical cooperation in 1982 within the framework of the long-term government agreement between the two countries.

The protocol was signed by Director-General Siebold Kirsten of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade and by Deputy Director-General in the Norwegian Ministry of Commerce and Shipping Asbjorn Sveen.

Proceeding from the present level of economic relations, the two sides agreed to strengthen and intensify their efforts for the further development and deepening their bilateral trade relations and economic, industrial and technical cooperation. At the same time experts of the two countries discussed possibilities of cooperation in third markets.

SED DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN; MEETS JCP DELEGATION

LD272322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Nov (ADN) -- Delegations of the SED and the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] have described the aggressive policy of imperialism toward confrontation and the arms drive as the main cause of the dangerously aggravated international situation. During its 1-week visit, the SED delegation led by Guenter Siebers, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Department for International Relations, had talks with a delegation led by Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the JCP Central Committee Presidium and head of the Department for International Relations. Today, at the end of its visit to Japan, the delegation met with Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Secretariat.

The delegation, which had been invited by the JCP Central Committee, also visited Hiroshima and Osaka and placed a wreath at the monument of the victims of the U.S. nuclear bomb.

SED, ETHIOPIAN PARTY SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD282156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1917 GMT 28 Nov 81

[By the ADN correspondent]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Nov (ADN) -- The SED and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) will expand their cooperation on the basis of their common belief in Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. An agreement to this effect was signed in Addis Ababa on Saturday (28 November) by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Legesse Asfaw, member of the COPWE Executive Committee.

Horst Dohlus and Legesse Asfaw stressed the role and responsibility of a Marxist-Leninist party in socialist construction. They affirmed the agreement of the SED and COPWE in the struggle against the imperialist arms race.

BERNHARDT MEETS KAMPUCHEAN EDUCATION MINISTER

AU262039 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Exchange of Views With Kampuchean Minister"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Guenter Bernhardt, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of University and Technical School Matters, and Pen Navouth, minister of national education of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, met in Berlin for friendly talks.

The two sides noted that the cooperation in the field of college and technical school matters is developing purposefully and they agreed to continue this cooperation.

HONECKER SENDS SED GREETINGS TO SWEDISH PARTY

Greets Congress

LD201444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Nov (ADN) -- In a letter signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, the SED Central Committee has sent greetings to the 26th Congress of the Party of the Left (communist) of Sweden. It points to the traditions of the joint struggle by German and Swedish communists against imperialism and fascism and for peace, democracy and socialism and reaffirms the SED's solidarity with Sweden's revolutionary labor movement.

"We are guided by the knowledge that the strengthening of the alliance of the revolutionary mainstreams of our time and their cooperation with all peace-loving, democratic forces is the decisive condition for frustrating the dangerous confrontation and arms build-up policy of imperialism, for guaranteeing people's right to a life in secure peace and for the advancement of social progress," the letter says. "The great upsurge of the peace struggle prove the determination of the peoples to repulse the threat to their future posed by the imperialist policy of nuclear threat and blackmail.

Congratulates Chairman

LD231510 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker has sent a greetings message to Lars Werner on his reelection as chairman of the Swedish Communist Left Party. On behalf of the Central Committee the letter wishes the politician creative powers and success in his responsible post.

BERLIN CITY COURT SENTENCES DAWID GANG MEMBER

AU251950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21/22 Nov 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Agent of Criminal Dawid Gang Sentenced"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 November 1981 the Berlin City Court sentenced FRG citizen Klaus-Peter Klein to 5 years imprisonment for abuse of the transit agreement under section 105 of the penal code. As a paid agent of the criminal Dawid Gang, Klein repeatedly organized and carried out subversive actions on the GDR's transit routes. He had been recruited for the criminal association by leading gang member Christian Weber. According to instructions, he traveled to the GDR capital of Berlin to perpetrate his crimes and in doing so grossly abused the lenient GDR regulations for travelers and visitors.

MORE 'BORDER VIOLATORS' FROM WEST BERLIN, FRG

'Criminal Provocations'

AU251948 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Large-scale Gang Crimes Prevented: Detentions for Abusing the Transit Agreement and Tourist Traffic"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In the past few days GDR security organs prevented large-scale criminal provocations by a criminal association operating from (West) Berlin and the FRG. (West) Berlin residents Reinhard Huebner and Sigrid Gruenewald were caught redhanded and detained as agents of a criminal gang.

They actively participated in many crimes while continuously abusing the visitors regulations and the transit agreement as well as planning and preparing for additional dangerous provocations against the GDR contrary to international law.

In addition, agents of this gang, working on the basis of a division of labor, smuggled valuable antiques to West Berlin and to the FRG. Investigative proceedings were initiated and arrest warrants were issued. The Opel Kadett automobile with license plate No B - XJ 618 used for perpetration of the crimes was impounded.

'Criminal Association'

AU251949 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21/22 Nov 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Agent Detained for Gang Crimes"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- GDR security organs have foiled further planned crimes by a criminal association operating from (West) Berlin and the FRG. On 19 November 1981 FRG citizen Hannelore Thum was caught redhanded and detained. As a paid agent of this gang, she participated extensively in continuous subversive acts against the GDR. In doing so she grossly abused the transit agreement following her instructions as well as the lenient regulations for entering the GDR. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

MITTAG LEADS COMMITTEE DISCUSSION ON 5-YEAR PLAN

LD272310 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The committees of the GDR People's Chamber today began their discussion on the 5-year plan and the plan documents for 1982. Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee chaired the discussion of the Committee for Industry, Construction and Transport.

Guenter Mittag said that it can be stated with pride and optimism that the demanding tasks set for the coming years are orientated toward the steadfast continuation of the policy for the well-being of the people. He said that the political course of the further strengthening of the GDR as a socialist state will be implemented with determination. He said that the struggle for higher labor productivity and efficiency through science and technology is at the heart of the SED's economic strategy.

VERNER ON 'TRUST' BETWEEN PEOPLE, PARTY

LD252354 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Paul Verner today stressed the firm relationshp of trust between the people and the party. The member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee told leading members of the SED area (bezirk) and district (kreis) executives that this relationship of trust forms the basis for the stability of socialist GDR. Paul Verner stressed that the local people's representative bodies and their assemblies are particularly important in the implementation of the main task with its unity of economic and social policy. The representative bodies must attend to both the raising of economic performance and to the further improvement of working and living conditions of the people.

WOLFGANG RAUCHFUSS RECEIVES CLASP OF HONOR

LD272340 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss has been awarded the Clasp of Honor to the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold by the chairman of the State Council. Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented the award on behalf of Erich Honecker and also conveyed to Wolfgang Rauchfuss the congratulations of the party and government on his 50th birthday.

BREZHNEV BONN VISIT, 'INITIATIVE' VIEWED

NEPSZABADSAG on Results

AU272138 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Nov 81 p 3

[Andras Kanyo article: "Example and Encouragement; Following the Bonn Meeting"]

[Excerpt] The results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG have substantiated those who, like him, assumed a position of mutual trust in advance. Creating political stability in Europe, continuing disarmament efforts and a policy of detente and expanding -- on the basis of mutual advantage -- political, economic and cultural relations were at issue at the Soviet-West German summit meeting.

At the Most Appropriate Place

Great attention has been aroused not only in the FRG, but beyond the country's borders as well by the announcement that -- in anticipation, as it were -- the Soviet Union is prepared unilaterally to reduce the number of its missiles if the other side accepts the proposal of a moratorium, which would mean that both sides would refrain from deploying new intermediate-range missiles during the Geneva negotiations beginning on Monday.

It is entirely obvious that there is no empty, propagandistic element in this Soviet initiative, because a specific deed in a very sensitive area is at issue. And it does not entail any manner of ultimatum, because what it offers and what it expects in return serve mutual advantage. This initiative is a manifestation of a sincere intention to negotiate on the basis of equal security, for the good of both countries and European and world peace. It is of particular significance that the Soviet proposal was made precisely in Bonn, in the heart of Europe, in the most appropriate place, at the most appropriate time. That is why it has elicited such a profound echo in the entire FRG society.

Bridge-Building

All considered, the latest 60-hour Soviet-West German summit meeting ending on Wednesday not only contributed, through specific agreements, to the development of Soviet-West German relations, but also was an example of continuing the dialogue, providing encouragement and hope to the hundreds of millions of Europeans demonstrating and expressing their anxiety over peace in Bonn, Paris, Brussels, Rome, London and Amsterdam by reassuring them that the Soviet Union is striving to come to terms.

Nothing would be more desirable than for the rest of the sides concerned -- primarily the U.S. administration -- to adopt the position that was formulated at the conclusion of the talks by Leonid Brezhnev, as follows: "There are, of course, differences of views, which we did not evade at our talks. However, we are making efforts not to deepen the gap, but to build bridges and create an atmosphere of detente and trust." The Bonn meeting was a significant step on that path and, at the same time, proof that positive results can be achieved through mutual good will and effort.

Bonn, 25 November 1981

TV on Reagan's Reaction

LD270238 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In his statement given to ABC Television, U.S. President Reagan called Leonid Brezhnev's proposal given on Monday in Bonn on freezing the deployment of new nuclear missiles a basis for talks and bargaining.

In the interview prepared on Tuesday but only broadcast last night, Reagan at the same time emphasized that the United States will do everything to realize its own ideas at the Soviet-U.S. arms control talks which begin on Monday in Geneva. This own idea is the so-called zero option. I would just like to recall that the essence of President Reagan's so-called zero solution is that new missiles will not be deployed in Western Europe only if the Soviet Union destroys all its medium-range carriers. As is known, Leonid Brezhnev's proposal in Bonn, on the other hand, said that if the West does not deploy new missiles, then the Soviet Union will reduce even by several hundred its own medium-range devices.

The fact that President Reagan now considers this as a basis for discussion shows that we have moved out of the deadlock which has existed for several months, or at least the hope exists that we may move out.

The waves of the Brezhnev visit to Bonn have not even subsided and already the Soviet-U.S. medium-range missile disarmament talks starting next Monday in Geneva have become the center of attention. It seems reassuring that President Reagan, after Brezhnev's speech, spoke of these talks optimistically. The significance of this must not be underestimated as even a few weeks ago the leaders of the U.S. Government had time only for rough outbursts and clearly impossible demands. It seems that a certain change has come about in Washington in the past week or 10 days regarding this.

Finally let me quote two interesting statements from the Soviet press. The foreign political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, which appeared today, again and forcefully emphasizes that if the West accepts the proposal not to deploy new missiles during the talks, then on the Soviet part they will unilaterally reduce the medium-range nuclear carriers on European territory.

Last night the commentator on Moscow Television said that before the Geneva talks, Brezhnev has clearly proved Soviet flexibility. With regard to President Reagan's so-called zero solution mentioned above, he said that the Soviet Union trusts that this will not be the last word from the U.S. side.

Plainly speaking, and these are now my words, it seems at the present moment that even if it seems early, perhaps the possibility of a summit meeting between the leaders of the two world powers within a perceivable time is not inconceivable.

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS REAGAN ARMS REDUCTION 'PACKAGE'

AU251129 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Nov 81 p 3

[Peter Vajda article: "Equation -- With Unknown Quantities"]

[Text] The President spoke at 10 am on Wednesday at the National Press Club, and at 5 pm a Defense Department reporter of NBC Television, an eminent expert on Washington, faced the cameras in front of the Pentagon building. One can calculate on the basis of different figures than those on which the President made his proposal, the reporter said. And he then enumerated those different figures: figures on U.S. attack planes and nuclear submarines. His final conclusion: all those are missing from the equation on which the President's proposals are based.

The Thursday morning issue of the Washington POST -- the same issue which reviewed the new proposals -- carried a report on some idyllic English scenes: the most valuable nuclear chess pieces of the United States can be found behind the small farms of this level area, northeast of London. Each of the 84 F-111 planes are flown by American pilots and the planes can take off 15 minutes after being signaled.

Each one of them is capable of dropping 800 kilotons on targets in the Soviet Union, in other words, an explosive payload 56 time as great as the Hiroshima bomb. Together with 56 older British Vulcan bombers, these F-111 planes in England are the embodiment of a primary nuclear threat directed against the Soviet Union. Readers could look in vain in Reagan's speech, which was published textually in the same issue of the newspaper, even for a mention of a reduction of all that constitutes the embodiment of the nuclear threat directed against the Soviet Union.

The Same, in a Different Manner

The Reagan speech is the product of many weeks of analytical activity in the inner circles of the U.S. administration. Close advisers of the President and representatives of the State Department, the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency participated in this activity. On the basis of what has leaked out about their deliberations, they sought answers to questions such as these: What could be done to disarm intensifying European protests? What could be pitted against the Soviet proposals while Brezhnev is visiting Bonn? That is, they sought an answer to how the same thing could be continued in a different manner.

This search for answers took place under strong pressure by West European allied statesmen who -- according to a NATO diplomat posted in Washington -- have been anxiously opening their morning reports for months, wondering: Who in the United States could not resist the temptation, who else has made another statement about a limited nuclear war? Some results of a reappraisal can be discerned in the toned-down tenor of the Reagan speech, of which the well-known columnist Mary McGrory says the following: "Reagan has caused a real surprise in the role of a dove, for he perfunctorily made light of the possibility of a nuclear war in the previous 10 months. On two previous occasions, the President affirmed that exchanges of nuclear blows can be limited to Europe. And barely 4 days ago -- with an extremely peculiar sense of timing -- he returned to the capital on a plane named Doomsday, the plane allegedly serving the purpose of enabling the President to survive aboard the plane a nuclear strike delivered at the country.

As the preceding passage reveals, Mary McGrory has some doubt about the sincerity of the change of style. And, in that, she is probably not alone. Of course, everyone would like the change of style to be a preamble to a genuine reappraisal. However, one cannot ignore that content is more important than diplomatic style. What is in the package is more important than the color of its wrapping.

What Is in the Package?

The content of the package seems familiar. It is worth recalling: The Carter administration experimented with a plan in many respects reminiscent of the present one during the Salt-II negotiations. At that time, the essence of the proposal was that the Soviet Union should relinquish some of its heavy missiles. The proposal was rejected. The main part of the present 4-point plan -- the first point -- embodies a similar goal, this time with regard to land-based intermediate-range missiles. This point cannt be accused of not demanding the most: The Soviet Union should dismantle all of its intermediate-range missiles, the older and new types alike. The proposal states separately that such missiles should not be deployed either on this side or beyond the Urals. This "radical plan" intends to create a fully "nuclear-free zone" east of the European borders of the Soviet Union, but what does it offer on the terriroty of the European NATO countries and the sea area near the coast? The White House proposal has not offered to pull back a single F-111, FB-111 or F-4 type plane or to withdraw aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines from a corresponding sea zone.

Apart from that, official U.S. bulletins have also made it clear: It is unnecessary to consider the nuclear forces of the allies of the United States in the "balance" that is to be established. It emerges from every Western military yearbook: France has 144 carriers and the British potential consists of 64 ballistic missiles and 55 bombers. And everyone knows that their targets are not the Fiji Islands or Greenland, but the same as those of the forward-based U.S. weapons.

The only thing the U.S. proposal offers is that the United States is prepared to refrain from implementing the NATO missile plan if the Soviet Union relinquishes all of its intermediate-range missiles that are protecting its own security and that of its allies.

If this would not suffice to judge the seriousness of the U.S. proposal, then it is worth calling attention to when and how the present European military equilibrium developed. To be sure, this is not a question of whether the chicken or the egg came first. Forward-based U.S. weapons of a unmistakeable, intended purpose came first -- as early as the fifties -- and the first types of Soviet missiles were created to offset them, and not the other way around! The Soviet Union modernized its intermediate-range arsenal when nuclear weapons were being modernized in NATO as well. And, when the three-warhead new type of missiles called the SS-20 appeared among the Soviet intermediate-range weapons, the number of Soviet carriers and the combined effective strength of the intermediate-range nuclear potential were simultaneously reduced. That is how the present European intermediate-range "equation" came about. There are almost 1,000 carriers on both sides; even according to Western calculations, NATO has a superiority of approximately 1 to 1 and 1/2 with regard to payloads that can be guided to targets with one launching.

The proposal operates with data that cannot stand up to a confrontation with reality. It is quite difficult to dismiss the thought that a deliberate decision is involved: to make proposals, on the basis of indexes taken out of context and fantastic figures, at the imminent Geneva talks that cannot serve as a foundation for progress, and then, with reference to a lack of progress, going full steam ahead to continue prepartions for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. The Snowball and the Fiery Furnace

The Reagan speech was made here at a time when considerably more people than previously are beginning to realize the dangerous nature of official military policy. We are witnessing not only the birth -- or rebirth -- of a peace movement reminiscent, in many respects, of the West European one, but also an anxiety manifest in the inner circles of power. The U.S. economy is going through one of its more serious recessions and no one knows exactly what will be the consequence of the rearrangement of national priorities: simultaneously with an "explosion of expenditures" of the military budget, a steep reduction of other expenditures. The signal of public opinion research institutes is not unconnected with all this: The President's popularity is beginning to decline. Under these circumstances, the Reagan speech was "timed for domestic consumption", it has an internal function. However, if official circles expected the speech to make the wind blow from another direction and the country's public opinion to line up unitedly behind this "peace plan," then the result does not come up to their expectations. The Baltimore SUN commentators say: The propagators of the plan, initiating a propaganda game, knew exactly that this proposal has as much chance to serve as the basis of negotiations as has a snowball to survive in a fiery furnace.

In the present complex situation, it is not easy to fathom the manifold components of the military balance of power, and this is what the U.S. propaganda game gambles on at home and aborad alike, Even if the government propaganda has a certain impact, it cannot stifle, even here in the United States, voices of scepticism and anxiety. Tomorrow probably even more people will realize: What is needed is not a mere change of style to reduce the dangerous tension and restrain the arms race, but observance of the realities that have historically developed, considering the interests of the other side and applying the principle of equal security.

Washington, November 1981

POLISH POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS ASSESSED

LD271400 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 26 Nov 81

[From the "Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; last in a seven part series on Poland by Gabor Nemes]

[Text] The Polish crisis has given birth not only to a new situation but also to numerous new organizations. It is often extremely difficult to determine precisely what place these occupy on the astoundingly multi-colored political pallette. Take for example the Grunwald patriotic association, which says that its objective is disseminating knowledge of Polish history. This organization considers itself to be leftwing and, what is more, the vanguard of the struggle against revisionism, against rightwing trends. However, as reported from SLOWO POWSZECHNE, a Catholic paper, wrote peculiar things about their statutory meeting. A delegate by the name of (Kaminski) complained that there are more and more Jews in political life, especially in Solidarity. Others spoke of the dangerous role played in the party by Zionists and by revisionists who function with them, and said that the country must be protected against this.

In spite of this, film director Poreba, who is chairman of the Grunwald Association, boldly rejected the accusation of anti-Semitism when I met him. He said that he did not have much time; he is very busy these days and has to conduct a vast number of discussions. Nevertheless, he entered into a lengthy exposition about those Zionist elements which, in his opinion, had played a key role under Stalinism. Then he drew my attention to the fact that these elements are prone to sudden conversions. Or if not they -- because few of them are alive now -- then their children or other members of their families who, according to Poreba, are responsible for practically every single Polish crisis and who are now, naturally, dangerous figures of the rightwing, the antisocialist forces.

It is very difficult to wring opinions in Poland today about Poreba and his organization. For the most part responsible politicians flatly refrained from all comment. On the other hand, several ordinary party members described Grunwald as Poland's shame. And the deputy chairman of another organization which is also largely comprised of party members, the Krakow Kuznica Marxist Club, described Poreba and his organization as decidedly anti-Semite and demagogic. Kuznica was founded in 1976; among its more renowned members are Kubiak, Central Committee secretary, and Rakowski, deputy prime minister. The club is undoubtedly one of the citadels of the so-called liberal trend within the party. This is how Deputy Chairman (Jerzy) sums up their standpoint:

[Begin Jerzy recording in Polish fading into Hungarian translation] The resolution of the ninth congress prescribed economic reform, political democratization. However, because of social conflicts, strikes, the worsening economic situation and in consequence of the differences of opinion within the party, implementation of these reforms is tardy. For example, there was a very keen debate within the party about self-management. The conservative trend wanted to completely preserve the so-called nomenclatura, in other words the power of the apparatus, and on the whole every leading position in every institution. On the other side, a strong trend wanted to go rather a long way toward minimizing the nomenclatura, that is the independence of enterprises.

[Question] And what was the stand of the Kuznica Club?

[Answer] That one has to go very far. This does not mean that we would renounce the influence of economy and policy. However, the total preservation of the status quo makes the solution of the social conflict, our emergence from the crisis, impossible.

We think that the right and necessary thing is what General Jaruzelski proposed, that the front of accord must be formed. To achieve this we must struggle with both extremes -- with that extremist group within the party which does not want accord but would rather risk a confrontation, and with that extremist group of Solidarity which likewise strives for confrontation. [end recording]

[Nemes] Kuznica is of course only one of innumerable Marxist clubs. It is now virtually impossible to keep count of the legal or semilegal unions which are created everyday. Not only has the crisis produced new forces and new clubs; it has also thoroughly upset the older organizations. Tadeusz Wojtaszek, secretary of the Krakow Peoples Front, had the following to say about the changes which, for the time being, are only local:

[Begin Wojtaszek recording in Polish fading to Hungarian translation] Last September, after the events of August, we here in Krakow started to think about a new form of the Peoples Front. You may find this surprising, but members' terms were not limited in the past. A person might be a member of the Peoples Front committee until he died. However, we decided that the committee's mandate should be for 4 years.

[Question] But after all, this is an issue of organization and not of content.

[Answer] It is an organizational issue, but it was very essential for breaking through certain psychological barriers. At the same time we asked the organizations working within the framework of the People's Front to elect representatives to the committee. Because before that they had not been elected but nominated. Therefore, a change took place in our activity. It is no accident that our president is the highly esteemed Professor Klimaszewski.

[Question] Does the Catholic Church participate in the People's Front?

[Answer] Various secular Catholic organizations do, yes. But the church itself, that is the clergy itself, no. We tried to create a relationship with them. I myself met Archbishop Macharski of Krakow. A certain cooperation developed. I would described this by saying that the church is not against us; however, for the time being it has said neither yes or no. We do not want to press them to join; we believe thaty should decide by themselves.

[Question] Does Solidarity participate in the new committee?

[Answer] No. In the beginning they wanted to join, but unfortunately the Solidarity's National Coordinating Commission forbid it. They said that they should remain outside the People's Front until the situation in clarified.

[Question] But does the People's Front have any meaning without an enormous social organization such as Solidarity?

[Answer] I cannot imagine how the People's Front could be complete and could represent all of Society if every social force is not in it. For this reason, we extend our hand to Solidarity -- and what is more, regardless of whether it accepts now or not. Last spring we succeeded in getting the then regional Solidarity leader, Mieczyslaw Gyl, to come and hold a discussion with us. We also agreed with the new local Solidarity leaders to hold a meeting on 17 October, but they did not come. Last week Sikora, chairman of Solidarity's Malopolska region, told me that he will present the matter to the Presidium -- that is, the question of whether they will meet us and if so when. We are waiting for the answer.

[Question] One more question. There is now talk of a national front of accord. What is this? Is it a competitor of yours? Or your new form of operation? Or perhaps something quite different?

[Answer] I think that national accord has to be created and in my opinion this should be on the People's Front platform. We could provide the organizational framework for the accord. Look, to date the People's Front has been the mouthpiece of authority; in other words, it propagated everything that the party or authority generally did or wanted to do, no matter what it was. We would now like it to be the conscience of society or even more, a link between authority and society. [end recording]

NEPSZABADSAG CONDEMNS POLISH SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS

LD241108 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Nov (MTI) -- "The banner of the international workers movement no longer flies on top of the Huta Katowice metallurgical complex, this pride of socialist Poland employing 20,000 and processing in 90 per cent Soviet ore. Solidarity, which claims to be a trade union, has had it removed on the pretext of patriotism but really as a sign of strike alert and substituted for it the national colours of Poland", writes the Warsaw correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG in the Tuesday editions of the daily in a report about the Silesian complex.

Speaking from personal experience, the commentator says that scores of Solidarity offices opened during the past year at Huta Katowice:..."150 independent officials financed partly from Western donations and partly from factory budget deal with Solidarity business. The leaders include Jacek Kilian, who used to spend some time in prison for ruffianism, Swierczyniski for theft, Andrej Rozptoshonski for sabotage and Jacek Cielici for arrears of maintenance due to his children.

"The Solidarity apparatus they control", the commentator continues, "pursues wide activities. Among other things, it has called on the production controlling engineers, technicians and foremen to announce in public that the party alone was to be blamed for the economic difficulties; therefore they would break off every connection with it and quit the party. He who refuses to reject the party in public will be dismissed from his post and placed in a lower one".

"The factory radio keeps blaring all day: The speakers praise Solidarity and slander the party, the government and the Soviet Union. The articles and comic slips accusing and ridiculing the party and government are changed continuously on the factory newsboards. The Huta Katowice Solidarity editorial office supplies Radio Free Europe and BBC with coverage of the events in Silesia".

"The local Solidarity leader Jacek Kilian and his fellows do not really care for the fate of the factory. But there are more and more people also at Huta Katowice who are getting increasingly worried and upset about the fact that the factory is not likely to fulfil more than 40 per cent of its annual plan", concludes the correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG.

MSZMP'S LAKOS 24-27 NOV VISIT TO POLAND REPORTED

LD281306 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov (MTI) -- Sandor Lakos, member of the HSWP Central Committee and director of the Institute for Social Sciences of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Poland between November 24 and 27 at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee.

During his visit, he was received by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PUWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Sandor Lakos gave a lecture on the experience of building socialism in Hungary to party activists in Warsaw, and took part in a round-table conference on socialist consolidation.

PUJA DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST WARSAW PACT SESSION

LD292222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs has left for Bucharest. Frigyes Puja is to attend the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact. Romanian Ambassador Bolojan was present at his departure from Eastern Railway Station.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PUJA VISIT TO COLOMBIA

AU251529 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 22 Nov 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Frigyes Puja Has Concluded His Latin American Tour; Communique on the Colombia Visit"]

[Text] On Saturday Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja concluded his talks in Colombia. A press communique was adopted at the end of the talks. The head of Hungarian diplomacy has invited Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds on an official visit, and he accepted the invitation with thanks. Having concluded his Latin American tour, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja returned home from Colombia on Saturday.

In the Hungarian-Colombian press communique, the two foreign ministers noted, among other things, that detente must be seen not only as a factor that restrains the arms race, but as a factor that incorporates all countries' policy of cooperation.

They declared that they unwaveringly support the principles of the UN Charter -- nonintervention, the legal equality of countries, the peaceful settlement of disputes, prohibition of the threat of force or use of force, the peoples' right to self-determination and observance of international agreements -- which constitute the foundation of international peace and security.

The two ministers exchanged views on the position of Latin America and the Caribbean area.

During the talks, they emphasized the importance of the Madrid meeting on cooperation and security in Europe.

In view of the fact that relations between the two countries have been developing successfully in various areas, the two sides, in order to enhance cooperation of an economic nature, will examine forming a mixed economic committee, they stressed in the communique.

The two foreign ministers announced that notes will be exchanged shortly with regard to making the obtainment of visas easier for the two countries' diplomatic, official and service passports.

The Hungarian foreign minister expressed his thanks for the hospitality and attention accorded to him and his entourage, and invited his colleague, Dr Carlos Lemos Simmonds, to visit Hungary, and he accepted the invitation with thanks.

USSR EMBASSY COUNSELOR BRIEFS ECONOMIC EXPERTS

LD252134 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Nov (MTI) -- Leonid Yagodovskiy, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, briefed Hungarian economic experts in view of the resolution of the CPSU 26th Congress at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday and pointed out the unexploited possibilities of Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation.

He said that Soviet foreign trade had exceeded the growth of production in the present plan period, and trade with the socialist countries grew at a greater pace than the average. Almost 54 percent of Soviet exports were directed to the socialist countries and this percent is expected to grow to 58 by 1985. Accordingly, Hungarian-Soviet relations will extend too. He stressed that opportunities offered themselves particularly in cooperation. It requires more contacts to be established between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises, and the mutual support of both sides.

The implementation of the five-year trade agreement between the two countries has started favourably. Both parties have tabled [put forward] proposals for expanding planned trade. The Soviet Union is ready to receive extra deliveries concerning almost 40 complex programmes that contribute to the rapid development of the food industry, energy, transport and material handling, and traffic, as well as to meet various Hungarian demands.

MSZMP'S NEMETH ACTIVITIES IN USSR REPORTED

Delegation Visits Leningrad

LD260008 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The Hungarian party delegation currently visiting the USSR led by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat is becoming familiar, in Leningrad, with the experiences of the work of Soviet party organizations. The delegation was received by Romanov, first secretary of the Leningradskaya Oblast party committee.

At the meeting the delegation expressed the opinion that Brezhnev's visit to Bonn is of great significance from the viewpoints of the European detente process, universal peace and the strengthening of cooperation between peoples.

Nemeth Visits Electrical Plant

LD272324 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Leningrad, 26 Nov (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and his party, currently staying in Leningrad, visited the "Svetlana" electric devices manufacturing enterprise and studied its party organization's work, on Thursday [26 Nov]. This firm has long-standing relations with Hungarian Egyesult Izzo.

The Hungarian delegation met party and economic activists in the central unity of the firm. In his speech, Karoly Nemeth stressed inter alia that the Hungarian People's Republic attached great importance to the Soviet peace proposals and to the untiring activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government aimed at a lasting international security. Hungarian public followed Leonid Brezhnev's talks with the FRG statesmen with great attention, said Karoly Nemeth.

Nemeth Returns Home

LD281144 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and his party returned from the Soviet Union concluding a visit paid at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Those received the delegation at Ferihegy Airport included Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador in Budapest.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN INTERIOR MINISTRY TALKS NOTED

LD281148 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Minister of the Interior Istvan Horvath, paid an official and friendship visit to the Soviet Union between November 24 and 27 at the invitation of Army General Nikolay Shchelokov, Soviet minister of the interior. In the course of the talks the ministers assessed the results of cooperation so far, and discussed the tasks ahead of the two ministries. Istvan Horvath was received by Yuriy Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee's Political Committee and chairman of the State Security Committee.

The delegation returned to Budapest on Friday. It was received, among others, by Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador in Budapest.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 27-28 NOV

Losonczi Greets President

LD272110 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov (MTI) -- Invited by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, arrived in Hungary on Friday for an official visit in the company of his wife. The Cypriot president and his entourage were met at the airport by Pal Losonczi and his wife.

Losonczi Presents Award

LD281154 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic have awarded the Order of Colour decorated with diamonds of the Hungarian People's Republic to Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, for his activity in developing prosperous relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cyprus, and for strengthening international peace and security. The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. Present at the event were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and members of the Hungarian and Cypriot negotiating parties.

Activities Noted

LD281302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] This morning the Cypriot head of state visited the Danube bend. Spiros Kiprianou and his wife were accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife, and by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs. The Cypriot head of state and his Hungarian hosts first travelled to Szentendre, where they viewed the Margit Kovacs museum.

GYENES RETURNS FROM MARXIST JOURNAL CONFERENCE

LD272330 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov (MTI) -- A delegation, headed by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, that had attended a conference on the work of the international periodical WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, returned from Prague today.

BERECZ ACTIVITIES DURING TRIP TO UK REPORTED

LD220326 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Nov (MTI) -- Invited by the British Government, Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP CC and head of the CC Foreign Department, paid a visit to London from Nov 16 till 21.

Janos Berecz was seen by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington. He also had talks with Lord Trefgarne, parliamentary under-secretary, and with deputy secretary of state George Bullard.

The representative of the HSWP had discussions at the Ministry of Commerce, at the East European Trade Council, the Royal Foreign Affairs Institute and the International Strategic Research Institute.

During his stay in London Janos Berecz -- answering the invitation of the British Labour Party -- exchanged views with party leader Michael Foot and with other leading Labour Party officials. He met also with representatives of the parliamentary Foreign Committee of the party, and the International Committee of the party Executive Committee.

Janos Berecz paid a visit at the headquarters of the Communist Party of Great Britain and met with Secretary-General Gordon McLennan and head of the international relations Department Gerry Pocock.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 26-27 NOV

Reports Discussed 26 Nov

LD262344 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 26 Nov (MTI) -- At the Thursday meeting of the Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar gave a briefing on the official visit to Hungary of Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky of Austria. The government noted the report.

The government discussed the report on demographic policy issues. It passed decisions on the preparation of next year's measures and arranged for the elaboration of a long-term demographic policy concept by the end of 1982.

On the basis [of] the State Planning Committee's report, the government reviewed the economic situation of the metallurgical branch. It acknowledged the measures of temporary validity adopted by management organs in order to help the enterprises in question overcome the difficulties posed by the altered world market conditions. At the same time, it ratified the resolution of the State Planning Committee containing guidelines for the long-term metallurgical development programme. Decisions were made on the construction of the coking plant of the Danube ironworks in the form of a capital state project and on the development of coking coal production at home.

The government discussed tasks related to a more rational and thriftier management by budgetary organs, which are to be accomplished by the central and councils bodies on compiling and implementing the budgets of the following years.

Reports Discussed 27 Nov

LD280004 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met in session on Friday.

President Pal Losonczi made a report to the body on the recent official friendship visit to Hungary of a South-Yemeni party and state delegation led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, president of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic and prime minister. The Presidential Council acknowledged with content that the stands of the parties in judging the problems of world politics, and within that of the Arab region, were identical. The friendship and cooperation accord signed during the visit of the delegation has deepened the Hungarian people's solidarity with the South Yemeni people and promoted further development of the many-sided relations of the two countries. The Presidential Council approved the report.

The body passed a decree law on the general rules of state administration procedure. The law will take effect January 1, 1982.

With a decree law to come into force on December 31, 1981 the Presidential Council has abolished the Teacher's Training College of Pecs because the Pecs University of Sciences, which had adopted the name of Janus Pannonius, will start a faculty for training general and secondary school teachers.

Finally the Presidential Council discussed running matters.

CONSUMER COUNCIL TO BEGIN WORK NEXT YEAR

LD232346 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Nov (MTI) -- Called "Consumer's Council," a new social organization representing the collective interests of the population will start functioning early next year. Its main task will be to promote better supply of the population and more effective control over commercial activity by, among other things, creating a forum for discussing proposals, comments and critical announcements from citizens concerning the daily commercial and SERVICING business. The organization to be formed under the auspices of the patriotic people's front in Budapest and larger rural towns will be in close contact with trade unions, people's control bodies, trade departments of local councils and other institutions of consumer's representatives. It plans to arrange a nationwide debate forum for consumers to be attended also by experts in charge of services and supplies.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN'S PUBLIC SELF-IMMOLATION NOTED

AU271016 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Nov 81 p 8

[MTI report: "He Has Set Himself on Fire and Died"]

[Text] Sunday afternoon, an approximately 30-year-old man, whose identity is not known so far, poured a flammable liquid over himself and set his clothing on fire. An ambulance took the man to the hospital in a perilous state, where he died from the injuries caused by the fire. The police have initiated an investigation to establish the identity of the unknown man.

KADAR ATTENDS DINNER IN HONOR OF JANOS BRUTYO

LD210436 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Janos Brutyo has been awarded the Order of Merit of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The chairman of the party Central Control Committee received the high decoration from Pal Losonczi in recognition of his work in the workers movement over several decades and of his contribution to the building of the socialist society. At a dinner given by the Politburo in honor of Janos Brutyo, Janos Kadar conveyed the greetings of the Central Committee to the guest of honor.

SIXTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 27-28 Nov

Warsaw Radio on Jaruzelski Speech

LD271340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum is being held in Warsaw today. The session was opened by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

Referring to the main subject of the session -- defining the tasks facing the party in overcoming the crisis and introducing the economic reform -- Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that these matters are being tackled in conditions when various difficulties and conflicts have piled up in an exceptional manner, in conditions of acute class struggle.

The discussion on the provisions of the socioeconomic plan for next year must be accompanied by an awareness that these provisions will be implemented in conditions that are more difficult than ever before. At the same time, Wojciech Jaruzelski drew attention to the fact that the implementation of the economic reform and the functioning of the statutes on enterprises and on self-management of enterprise workforces should help to facilitate processes connected with resolving the crisis. Wojciech Jaruzelski also stressed that in the present conditions it is evident that economic matters and political matters, including interparty issues, are closely linked. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee added that the idea of a front of national accord can be carried out only in conditions of order and calm.

AFP on Jaruzelski Speech

NC271515 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (AFP) -- The Polish Government will shortly ask parliament to adopt a bill to curb strikes, communist chief and Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski told a party Central Committee meeting here today.

Gen Jaruzelski also disclosed that he had submitted to the parliamentary leadership a bill envisaging emergency measures that he would seek to have adopted as the occasion arose.

He made his statement during an opening address to the sixth plenum of the communist Central Committee, which met to discuss Poland's economic and social crises, semi-official sources said.

At its fourth plenum, the Central Committee adopted a resolution pledging efforts by communist members of parliament as well as the government to work for adoption of a law suspending the right to strike.

The parliament, however, has limited itself to [word indistinct] call for an end to strikes, and an expression of thanks to leaders of the independent union Solidarity for their appeal for an end to current labor protests.

The agenda for today's meeting of the Central Committee focused on "the work of the party in settling the crisis and introducing economic reform, along with implementation of the socio-economic plan for the year 1982.

In his address, Gen Jaruzelski noted that the meeting was being held at a time of "particularly difficult conditions, and amid conflicts, in a context of sharp class struggle". The debates, he said, were also held amid hope they would bring about the first steps in ending many difficulties faced by workers.

The implementation of economic reform and the enactment of the law on workers' self-management would help resolve the crisis, Gen Jaruzelski also said.

Debates at the plenum would reflect the opinion of grass-roots party organisations, which had already been involved in preliminary discussions, the party chief said.

"It is obvious that economic problems are indissolubly linked to political problems, along with problems posed within the party," he added.

"The idea of a national conciliation front can only be worked out amid order and calm," Gen Jaruzelski said.

The Polish Catholic Church had appealed earlier today for calm and order. In a communique released after a two-day conference, Polish bishops, who mentioned next August's scheduled visit by Polish-born Pope John Paul II, said all Poles should unite in a "spirit of conciliation" to settle the problems which threatened to bring civil strife to the nation.

The bishops also called for "sincere" negotiations between all parties to the Polish "renewal" and underscored the major role played by the recent meeting between Polish Primate Archbishop Josef Glemp, Gen Jaruzelski and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

The church did not wish to be a political force, but rather a moral force, and Archbishop Glemp was "ready to serve again" to help the nation, the bishops said.

They also urged conciliation in current disputes, notably between students and government, and stressed there should be no rivalries between towns and countryside. They emphasized the need for wide-ranging information services as a guarantee of mutual trust in society.

Meanwhile, Polish fishermen today returned to work following agreement by the government to raise the price of fish, the PAP news agency reported. Fishermen had earlier called for a strike following petrol price increases.

Wozniak Reads Politburo Report

LD271748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1305 GMT 27 Nov 81

["Extensive excerpts" of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report to the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum entitled: "Tasks Facing the Party in Overcoming the Crisis and Introducing the Socioeconomic Plan for 1982"; presented by Marian Wozniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The aim of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum is to determine the tasks facing party echelons and organizations in creating political conditions for overcoming the crisis, introducing an integrated economic reform and implementing the socioeconomic plan in 1982. The draft plan for 1982 defines social goals, economic tasks and the instruments and means for carrying them out, taking into account various internal and external circumstances. The draft was drawn up on the assumption that in 1982 the economy will start to function on the basis of economic principles which have already been reformed to a vast extent and of organizational structures adapted to the provisions of the economic reform.

The 1982 central plan will be an important instrument in organizing society's work with the aim of overcoming the economic crisis. Shortening the duration of the crisis, which is so painfully felt by every Polish family and our whole society, will depend on the aptness of the plan's decisions, on the successful implementation of tasks and especially the initiatives of workforces active in self-managing enterprises and on the efficiency of the functioning of management cadres in the economy.

The topic of the current plenum, which means the plan or the reform, for overcoming the economic crisis are economic issues. But all of us are aware that fundamental political problems are concerned as well. Four months have passed since the Ninth PZPR Congress. Although we have undertaken many measures since then in the sphere of economic and political stabilization, the results of these efforts are below the expectations of society. What are the reasons for this state of affairs?

There is no doubt that the fundamental source of the catastrophically deepening economic crisis in Poland is primarily the sociopolitical crisis which makes the economy a plane of political struggle. The destructive criticism of the government and all its initiatives is an implementation of a blockade of the authorities' measures programmed by extremist solidarity forces. There are never normal operational conditions for the authorities and economic organizations because the strike terror systematically weakens the strength of the state and destroys the nation. It is not possible to implement the program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy.

In this situation, the efforts of the authorities and all constructive social forces cannot be effective. At the fourth plenum, the PZPR Central Committee appealed to NSZZ Solidarity to respect the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and the law in force; to dissociate itself from the extremist actions of the enemies of socialism and anarchistic forces; to show understanding for the party's program and the government's efforts aimed at overcoming the crisis and guaranteeing the country's security.

Unfortunately the response our appeal received was a further growth in social tension. Various protest actions are still being waged throughout the country. For more than 6 months, Poland has not known a peaceful day, a strike-free day or a day on which no strikes were announced, no strike readiness or other protests were declared. But, after all, the PZPR Ninth Congress approved the government proposed program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy.

This program also met with Sejm approval. Assuming that the internal and external conditions in which it will be implemented will be relatively favorable, the program provides for the restoration of the highest precrisis levels. The level of livestock production would be restored within 3 years. The level of industrial output would be restored within 3-4 years and the level of national income would be restored within 5-6 years. It must be stated as candidly as possible that the tasks and goals arising from this program for 1981 will not be implemented in full. Industrial output has declined by 13 percent; downward trends persist in livestock breeding; construction production has delined rapidly; and production costs are growing. As a result, the national income will decline, relative to 1980, by more than 15 percent. Thus it will be at the level of 1974. In connection with this, the real standard of living of the population -- which has grown since 1974 by more than 2 million -- will, naturally enough, decline considerably.

Comrades, the sociopolitical crisis, the striving to weaken the 1981 economy, has shown very vividly how unprepared we are to considerably reduce the work week. The unceasing campaign of strikes and tensions has caused a lowering in social and occupational discipline. As a result, labor productivity has declined. Not only were the smaller volumes of production caused by the shorter work time not caught up with but, on the contrary, the decline was aggravated even more.

Wage adjustments without ensuring an increase in labor productivity and output have brought about a dramatic market situation which is worsened by difficulties in the purchasing of agricultural products. Speculation has appeared to an extent which is unprecedented since the years just after the war. Attacks on the administrative authorities have weakened the ability of the administration to resolve problems effectively. Conflicts, which on more than on occasion have been deliberately fanned up, have increased in size. Attacks on the party have weakened the (?party's) economic initiatives.

Despite this difficult situation in the economy and in the people's lives, the government has tried to protect the most fundamental social goals, in particular, the standard of living of the poorest working people. The lowest earnings have been increased. Much progress has been made in investigating the social minimum which is becoming an important category in social policy. Old age and other pensions and allowances for children in families whose income is not more than Z2,000 per person have been increased. For many groups of workers employed in harmful or conditions damaging to health, vacations have been extended and the pensionable age has been lowered. Vacations and benefits have been introduced for mothers raising children.

The draft of a new statute on old age and other pensions is currently the object of social consultation.

Guided in the management of market production by the need to protect fundamental social needs we have achieved certain results in this sphere. In a situation where coal extraction has dropped by more than 20 percent coal supplies to the population have dropped only 8 percent. This has been achieved by drastically restricting exports. In the present crisis ridden economic conditions the optimum exploitation of labor resources has become a particularly important matter. You see we have an incorrect -- with regard to present and future needs -- employment structure. In some branches there are considerable numbers of superfluous workers whereas in other branches there is a considerable worker shortage. In order to alleviate the social consequences of the transferral of workers a number of important government decisions have been taken.

Esteemed comrades: The provisions, which are being discussed at today's plenum, for the draft plan are different from the provisions of past years. The change in the methodology of planning, which stems from the economic reform has a significant effect on this state of affairs.

This has been profoundly influenced by changes in planning methodology resulting from the economic reform. The draft plan containing the materials sent to the Central Committee members has been prepared in three variants, and work on it continues. According to current projections for the implementation of the 1981 targets, the following figures corresponding to the variants of the project will be accepted.

The first apprehension variant envisages a production decline in industry by 10 percent and a decline of national revenue by over 8 percent. This is based on the extraction of 155 million tons of coal. The Central Committee Problem Commissions suggest that this variant should be regarded as a warning and not as a variant to be implemented.

The second medium variant envisages an increase in production by 0.6 percent, a decline of revenue by 2.1 percent and a large coal yield of 175 million tons.

The third variant of hope envisages an increase of industrial production by 3.2 percent, an increase in national revenue by 1.1 percent and a hard coal yield of 175 million tons. We consider -- and this emerges from the motions of the Central Committee problem commissions -- that all means of economic policy, particularly system instruments, should be directed toward objectives set forth in the third variant, the variant of hope, as this is the only one that creates a chance to stop the declining trends in the economy, master the crisis and overcome it effectively.

An indispensable condition, however, is the attainment of social calm which is still lacking. When examining the plan's precepts it is necessary to consider the situation in three key spheres; agriculture, mining and foreign trade. In agriculture we can assume the achievement of production results close to the average over a number of years. But it is imperative to firmly overcome the very difficult situation in procurement and to restore as rapidly as possible the functioning of economic ties between town and country.

We must be aware of the fact that the attainment of tangible progress in agriculture requires a thorough reorientation of the entire national economy so that it serves the needs of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. As a result of government efforts to gain new producers of agricultural equipment, 34 enterprises have already started this work; in 1982 300 more will do so. We have to look upon agricultural issues from two viewpoints which are both equally important: First, that of long term provisions and, second, that of the problems of resolving current troubles. Long term provisions revolve around the question of reorienting the economy so that it serves the needs of agriculture. Instruments of economic policy, placing agriculture among the most strategic economic goals, should be subordinated to these intentions. Supplies of meat products to workforces and towns is the most pressing current problem. Solutions pertaining to linked sales and other solutions which, nevertheless, guarantee the fundamental aim of supplies to towns should be regarded from this angle.

The other fundamental conditions for an improvement in the country's economic situation will be an increase in coal extraction. This year coal extraction will amount to 163 million tons; that is, 39 million tons less than in 1979. In this situation we have drastically curtailed exports, although they are profitable for the country. The results of this curtailment can be felt by the whole society through reduced imports.

Extracted coal was directed primarily to cover the needs of the foodstuffs industry and the power and heating industry. It must be added that over the past few weeks we have observed a certain increase in daily coal extraction as well as an increased in coal extraction on free Saturdays. These are the effects of the miners' selfless work and the implementation of decisions contained in Resolution No 199 of the Council of Ministers.

In the opinion of the PZPR Central Committee Mining Commission, coal extraction for 1982 can increase, relative to 1981, by 4 million to 6 million tons. This would make it possible to stop the downward trend in the economy. In connection with this it is necessary, in the first place, to step up the further growth of coal extraction, by giving all-round help to the miners and mining industry. This means social and daily aid, as well as technical and investment aid.

Secondly, economic coal management should be mobilized in all spheres -- in production and outside of production, this activity deserves particular attention and special support through system solutions. It should be an exceptionally important field of activity for the entire scientific, research, design and construction support industries. In investment policy, the essential means should be allotted for the rationalization and modernization of production processes from the point of view of a correct and economic management of coal and other fuels.

The third factor determining the economic possibilities for 1982 will be the situation in foreign trade and in the balance of payments. Cooperation with the CEMA countries is the strong point in the field. It is worth noting and being grateful for our receiving this year from the fraternal countries, particularly from the Soviet Union, far reaching, additional material and financial aid as well as the maintaining of goods supplies at the agreed level, although we have not fully realized our obligations. We are counting here on the possibility of receiving credit supplies for 1982 as well. The most proper way of covering import needs is, however, to increase exports. We are afraid that 1982 will be particularly difficult in relations with the capitalist countries. We are counting, it is true, on postponing our debt payments to our Western partners. Our Western partners are taking, however, a cautious attitude toward granting us further goods credits, both agricultural foodstuffs and those earmarked as supplies to industry. This results from their negative assessment of the progress in our sociopolitical stabilization and of the possibilities of increasing export production. Poland's possible entry to the IMF can bring results no earlier than 1982-83. In this situation, an effort toward increasing exports is all the more essential. This truth must reach everyone including those who discredit or boycott our exports.

Comrades: The successful solution of the above-mentioned problems and the implementation as rapidly as possible of the economic reform, depends on the mastering and gradual overcoming of the crisis. Only under this condition will the implementation of social objectives be possible.

As the basis of these objectives, the 1982 plan should take into account first the needs of the population with the lowest incomes. In 1982 minimum wages will be raised as well as the lowest disability and old age pensions. In accordance with the social agreements, the second stage of raising family and upbringing allowances will be implemented. The fundamental stage of eliminating the so-called old portfolio of old age and disability pensions will be implemented.

The reform of retail prices should take into consideration the principles of full compensation for the growth in maintenance costs for the poorest families. Particular protection, through operational programs, will be given to the production of goods and services satisfying the needs of these families.

Second, the 1982 plan should also take into account the improvement of the market situation, by increasing the supply of goods and services, reforming retail prices and restricting excessive incomes. The link between wages and the results of work must be reintroduced by means of a reformed incentive system. From the point of view of satisfying the needs for food, it is possible to assume a considerable growth in the deliveries of sugar, confectionary products, and a certain growth in deliveries of milk, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, and their market processed products.

As far as meat is concerned, we have real fears regarding the possibility of maintaining for 1982 the level of meat and meat products even at last year's level.

Third, the 1982 plan should also take into account changes in housing policy, which, in view of the limited possibilities for the development of socialized housing construction, should stimulate the construction of single family housing. Toward this goal we should fully exploit construction companies, deliveries of materials, conditions of credit financing, the allocation of land and technical solutions.

In connection with this, the consideration of the possibility for housing to be embraced by a separate operational program is proposed. Thus in 1982 broadly conceived organizational actions will be needed, which move in the direction of universalizing the principle of independent construction of houses by the future occupiers, both in order to reduce costs and to reduce delays in the commissioning of houses.

This is a great chance for young people, a chance which we shall give our full backing to. In connection with the above, one must give even more depth to analyses on the possibilities of developing a base in the production of construction materials, including in the small-scale manufacturing industry. Over a period of barely a few years we must achieve both a fundamental increase in the share of single-family [housing] construction [in overall construction] as well as in its absolute size.

The implementation of the social aims planned for next year, particularly in the sphere of collective consumption, requires that there be a further restriction in investment outlays which next year can amount to no more than about Z400 billion. Otherwise, in view of the modest opportunities which the national income provides us with, social aims would have to be restricted. Central operational programs will help in the implementation of social aims. These programs relate to the following priority areas: food, health protection and personal hygiene, clothing and footwear, and other articles for children and young people. The remaining three priority areas encompass fuels and energy, raw materials, and export production. The implementation of the operational programs in this sphere is also a direct condition for the fulfillment of social aims.

Priority areas and operational programs constitute at the same time interim system-based solutions for 1982, the application of which are necessitated by the objective economic circumstances. These solutions, even though they restrict the independence of enterprises serve above all, to protect social aims.

Comrades: Simultaneous with the draft socioeconomic plan, work is being done on the state budget for 1982. In the current year the budgetary deficit will come to about Z160 billion. Next year the state's financial situation will continue to be difficult. You see, a drop in the state's budgetary income is also envisaged -- this at a time when there is a considerable increase in outlays. A factor which considerably restricts the budgetary income is the anticipated low level of national income and industrial output.

Numerous enterprises report that commitments and taxes arising from drafts of new financial regulations are too high. Opinions which question the very need to tax socialized enterprises are not infrequent either.

A position of this kind runs counter to the interests of the whole society. In our socialist economy revenue from units of socialized economy constitutes the overwhelming part of the total budget revenue. It is known that the budget pays for social security benefits, scientific development, education, culture and health service. It must be emphasized that despite the state's difficult economic and financial situation, it is planned next year to increase budget outlays, among others things on social security, education and health service. In this financial situation of the state, it is necessary to present, without delay, a savings program that would take into account a number of initiatives, including reduced spending on state administration.

Problems of prices constitute an integral part of the socioeconomic policy and economic reform. Their structure, currently incorrect, fails to carry out its basic functions. Prices do not correspond to the expenses incurred in producing goods and [providing] services. As a rule, they bear no relation to them. Given the current level of prices, a considerable number of producers suffer financial losses. Therefore, they need to be subsidized from the state's budget.

The area of production of basic foodstuffs is the one that receives particularly great subsidies. The deep state of imbalance this year, caused by a rapid increase in the financial income of the population, given the simultaneous decline in production and in market supplies, has disorganized the market and caused a breakdown of economic ties between the towns and the countryside. Given the current level of production for the market and of incomes of the population the retail prices so far cannot constitute a factor that would make for a greater equilibrium between supply and demand.

The existing anomalies in retail prices, for food and industrial goods alike, give birth to a whole chain of phenomena that are negative and that affect the population adversely. Fragmented price regulation will not eliminate these phenomena. Market disorganization and a movement away from money promote speculation, abuses and hoarding. They lengthen the waiting lines and disrupt the daily life of millions of families. So, to brake the disintegration of the market and to achieve an improvement in the market situation, as well as to create in the enterprise conditions of operation in accord with the assumptions of the economic reform, it is essential to make a fundamental reform of retail prices. A condition for introducing this reform is, as the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress defined it, to link it with just compensation for the increase in the cost of living that is caused by it, which should protect above all the families with the lowest incomes. For this reason, an important element of the work on the reform of retail prices is to carry out reliable and businesslike consultations which would enable the working out, in accordance with the preferences of society, of principles of compensation and to win society over to this reform.

The fundamental decision on these issues may therefore be made -- taking into account the time for consultations -- at the turn of January and February of next year. In accordance with the resolution of the ninth congress, with the beginning of 1982, a broadscale introduction of the comprehensive economic reform will begin. It is necessary to recall here that, as of 1 July this year, a new economic financial system has been in operation in two spheres that are important for the economy and for the implementation of social goals: in small-scale production and on state farms.

The new principles of economic operation cover at present, therefore, about 9 percent of industrial production and 18 percent of agricultural production. They are yielding positive results, although we perceive various negative phenomena; for example, a considerable increase in the prices of products and services of small-scale industry. As for the whole of the economy, work on the introduction of the reform is being carried out in three basic directions:

First, the package of draft Sejm laws regulating the fundamental principles of the functioning of the economy, is now ready. These will be submitted to the Sejm by the government at the beginning of December. I wish to point out that those consulted include 21 enterprises in which members and candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee are employed. Legislative work will no doubt still go on for some time because the scale of the system-based changes is very broad and also because of the fact that the drafts of at least some statues will require additional consultation. We express the conviction that the deputies who are members of the party will approach this work with the fitting involvement and activity so as to finalize them speedily.

The second direction of work is connected with imparting concrete form to the preparations for introducing an integrated reform starting 1 January 1982. What is also of importance here is that there should be the necessary legal amendments and also practical activities at all levels of the national economy.

In a few days' time, the government will pass the principles governing the activities of state enterprises in 1982. Thus, the last phase in the preparations for the reform will attain a foundation in law, and fundamental matters relating to the economic system, the incentive system and so on will be settled. I wish to stress that the principles governing activity in 1982 stem directly from the directions, adopted by the 9th congress, for reform and constitute the concretization of the proposed statutory regulations and adapt the principles governing the activities of state enterprises to the economic conditions of next year. Thus, under no circumstances can one treat separately the package of the draft statutes connected with the reform and the principles governing the activities of enterprise next year. However, we think that this is the most correct way of introducing the reform as efficiently and as quickly as possible. You see, one must count on the fact that work in the Sejm on the draft statues might last several weeks.

The third direction of work is connected with preparing factories for work in conditions of the reform. One cannot have any illusions that the transition from the methods of management up to now, from directives and guidelines to independent decision-making and to factories shouldering financial consequences, will be an easy process and that this will take place without conflicts and tension. On the contrary, there will be conflicts and tensions, particularly in the first period, a period of learning many new things both at enterprises and in central links of the authorities.

We must develop training on a wide scale, and the preparation of cadres for action in conditions of the reform.

A major task will be faced in transforming the awareness of the community. It is in particular a question of becoming aware of the changed role of the state which, in the conditions of independence and self-management, will not be responsible for the concrete decisions of the enterprise.

The most crucial matter is prices and the structure of production. We envisage a relatively broad range of free-market and contract prices decided upon independently by the enterprises. The point is that these privileges should not be abused for the enterprise to make an easy profit; the point is also that, as a result of the reform, those goods which are purchased by the economically weakest groups of the population should not disappear from the market.

The comprehensive reform, undertaken on the initiative of our party and representing a turning-point, is not only economic in character. It leads to essential transformations in the system of social relations in the enterprise. We must take into consideration all these aspects in the current activity of the party as well as in the work of the employees' self-management and the functioning of the entire system of managing the economy.

The question is often asked: What will the process of planning in the enterprises look like under the new conditions? This problem interests all the basic party organizations active within them. From the course of work on the plan it transpires that the working out and adopting of the plan by the self-management at the enterprise level will take place in practice only in the first quarter of next year. By the end of the current year the enterprises will be fully informed about the systematic principles of activity which will be in force next year, about the economic quotas [paarmetry] and also as regards the orders arising from operational problems and from the allocations of fuels, raw materials, electrical energy and hard currency.

The enterprises themselves will decide about the production plans, but they will also have to look after the supplies and marketing of the goods produced. Next year an important principle governing economic life will be in force; namely, it will not be permissable to break off coproduction contracts unilaterally. Such a solution was adopted as a result of the real threat in this sector.

In this manner, the introduction of the reform will have a milder course for the enterprises. From the point of view of the plan for next year, the system solutions will favor, above all, good management with factors of production, particularly fuels, raw materials and electrical energy.

At this point I have to add that the reform of supply prices will very considerably increase the prices of the above (?goods) compared with the present prices. The system solutions will grant a strong preference to exports. This relates to the decisions on the appropriate level of exchange rates of the dollar and the ruble, the provision through normative regulations of access to hard currency resources for enterprises which produce for export, and a considerable extension of the number of enterprises conducting the independent export of their products. The currency exchange rates that will be adopted will favor the production of goods that have been imported up to now. So this creates opportunities for greater profitability of domestic production, limiting or eliminating imports. Obviously, that calls for great efforts in the area of constructional and technological works. But at the same time, it creates a great opportunity for the scientific and research and project-construction base, which in the coming year will have to stand on the basis of the economic principles of financing.

The reform will introduce favorable conditions for the production of spare parts, their reclamation and for the repair services of a variety of installations or products. In one respect, enterprises will no longer be cramped by the rigid price-lists which did not always ensure their (?profitability). On the other hand, the new conditions will stimulate the productivity of live [as heard] work; that is the contribution of the worker-engineer. This must find expression in the tax and credit policy. Generally speaking, I have to say that, in the coming year, enterprises -- and this applies both to the director and to the entire workforce -- must display initiative and foresight with regard to everything concerning them. The key to success lies in the people: The human factor has always, and especially at the moment in activity according to reformed principles, will play a decisive role. Independence should become the synonym for enterprise.

The speediest achievements of these goals in the activities of enterprises will decide the success of the whole reform. According to information from voivodship committees, the establishment of workers self-managements at enterprises, (?and) elections to their organs, are well advanced. In many voivodships, the workforces of over half the enterprises have already elected Workers' Councils. However, in some voivodships there are worrying delays in this sector. I should mention that the elected Workers' Councils contain many party members. It is exceptional for workers' Councils not to have party members in them. This is an important factor for the correct functioning of the systems of cooperation among enterprises and for the joint solving of various problems in creating associations [zrzeszenia].

Apart from the narrow range of associations which must be set up, and about which the government will express its opinion in the near future, a considerable number of associations will be established by enterprises totally spontaneously.

Comrades, in accordance with the principle of making planning [word indistinct] the participation of all political forces and social milieus in shaping the development programs and control of the implementation of the plan by representative organs must be considerably expanded. The joint working out of the 1982 plan for enterprises will be one of the first, and at the same time most important, tests of the activity of workers self-managements in the new legal and political conditions. Participation of party echelons and organizations in the work on the plan is treated by us as one of the important factors of party influence on the economic processes [words indistinct].

The plan for the coming year and the economic reform are currently in the center of attention of the Central Committee. Before today's session, it was the subject of discussions by the Commission for Economic Reform and Economic Policy and five other problem commissions of the Central Committee. A total of 129 members and candidate members of the Central Committee took part in the deliberations. Many comrades gave their remarks in writing. As a result of the extensive exchange of views, an attitude of the commissions has been formulated on the draft of the central annual plan for 1982.

Some voivodship committees and problem commissions also analyzed the draft plan, and this is reflected in this report. In the opinion of the Politburo, it is essential to considerably intensify the party's activity toward creating the plan and introducing the economic reform. Party organizations and echelons should inspire and give help, day by day, in the process of working out the draft plan in enterprises. The vital need must be pointed out for an active participation by party members in self-management organs and in working teams for economic reform affairs. It is important for party organizations to guarantee the possibility of exerting an influence on planning and production processes in enterprises through its members' own workers' self-managements. They should, in their activity, be the spokesmen of the party's policy and of the program approved at the ninth congress.

The role of the party organization as guardian of the interests of the whole of society requires strengthening, for example in the case of an enterprise avoiding the production of socially essential articles which are not profitable for the enterprise. Another direction of party activity should be to ensure that, under the guide of restoring profitability through price rises, the results of bad management are not transferred to the shoulders of society. The Politburo believes it is desirable for party organizations to formulate independent assessments and opinions on the enterprise draft plan and to convey them to the self-management organs. In these opinions, attention must be drawn to whether the enterprise's planned production directions do not clash with the goals of the central annual plan and the operational programs it contains.

Greater initiative should be shown today by the party organization in the sphere of implementing social policy. The idea is to inspire, for example, the activities of the self-management direction, shielding the work force from unjustified reductions -- unemployment in effect -- of which the party has been and is a firm opponent. Another field of such activity is the entire sphere of work safety and hygiene, which is at present seriously neglected. Interest should also be focused on defense of the economically weakest groups; the issue of adapting young people; help in realizing professional ambitions.

Comrades, the complexity of tasks connected with the implementation of next year's plan and the introduction of the reform places a special responsibility upon the party. We have already stated repeatedly that the economic reform is a grand political-social undertaking. It requires not only thoroughgoing changes in labor regulations, but also -- or, maybe, above all -- radical changes in our way of thinking. This goes not just for the management and economic services in enterprises and ministries, but also for entire workforces and all employees.

In order to change the way in which every single participant in the economic life has been used to thinking up till now requires the dissemination among them of a full familiarity with the principles of the reform. [sentence as heard]

Ignorance and conservatism constitute two big obstacles along the path of introducing the reform. It is with the party that the task of removing these obstacles rests in decisive measure. Party organizations must unceasingly organize and initiate educational activities connected with the reform. At the same time they must create a political climate facilitating the reform, revitalizing the spirit of self-management of enterprises and releasing the initiative and resourcefulness of workforces. It is necessary to recall that the tasks of party organizations at various levels contained in the resolution of the third plenum of the Central Committee remain completely topical. This pertains, in particular, to carrying out a party evaluation of the state of the enterprise's preparedness for going over to principles of complete self-financing of its activities.

What is important here is to assess the financial situation in 1982, following the introduction of new supply prices, and the envisaged social results as far as the workforce is concerned. It is also important, in equal measure, to assess the active participation of party members in the work of factory teams in charge of economic reform, whose task should be to fully prepare enterprises for work in the new conditions, to inspire press, radio and television to extensively popularize and explain the issues of economic reform and to systematically assess and control the introduction of the economic reform, taking its social aspects into account, in particular.

The Politburo considers it essential to extensively develop educational and explanatory activities devoted to plan provisions and systematic principles for 1982.

In doing so one must pay attention to treating these matters together. Of assistance to the primary party organizations will be material for consultation which relates to the conditions under which enterprises will operate next year from the social, economic and system-based points of view and which relates to the methodology of party work in this sphere. At present this material is being prepared.

The Politburo proposes that all voivodship committees should be instructed to hold a plenary session devoted to the provisions of the plan for 1982, to preparations for the economic reform and to the development of workers' self-management at the enterprises. Also in party organizations one should prepare and stage meetings devoted to these subjects. We are counting on the participation of members of the Central Committee.

In the co-creation of the annual plan and budget of voivodships, towns and parishes, party echelons at all levels should play an active part. Apart from this party echelons should take an interest in the possibilities of increasing preferred [preferowana] and social production, in particular, within the framework of the operational programs. In implementing the appeal of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum one must step up activities which encourage people to work on work-free Saturdays, particularly in the raw material industries and in those branches of manufacturing in which material and supply conditions make this possible.

Esteemed comrades: When we examine social aims and economic tasks and the means and instruments for implementing them, we must at the same time be aware of the entire complex nature of the situation next year. The results in subsequent periods will depend on the progress achieved in the implementation of tasks in the first few months of next year. What I am driving at is to say that one cannot treat next year in a routine way. The progress in the implementation of the plan both at the central and voivodship level and at enterprises will have to be monitored closely so that the parameters and methods of influence can be changed in a timely and flexible manner and so that party work can be organized to fit each situation. You see, one must state that the level of difficulty of our activities next year is incomparable with the experience of the past dozen or so years.

We have, however, qualified cadres, considerable raw material resources and a modernized production potential. Our country has therefore the essential conditions for getting out of the crisis independently. Meanwhile, in social consciousness the idea still lingers that help must be sought from outside, that new credits should be sought from the East and West. With all firmness we state that the key to getting out of the crisis is in Poland, in the patriotism of Poles, in the formation of economic attitudes -- the great school of which will be the workforce self-management -- in operating independent and self-financing enterprises and in enabling, as never before, independent decision-making and activity, both for all employees and for all enterprises.

We, the party and the whole of society, are facing a great task. The rate and scope of getting out of the crisis depend on its results, on whether we succeed in getting the economy onto a normal path of work by mobilizing a social production process, and on whether we succeed in eliminating anarchy and (?destructive) conflicts from our life. The results of the 1982 plan and the creation of a more favorable starting base for the following years depend on all this. The Central Committee expects all echelons and organizations and all members of the party to involve themselves in the process of overcoming the crisis, in implementing the economic plan and introducing the economic reform at all levels and at all work places.

Secretariat Report

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["Extensive excerpts" of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat's report to the Sixth PZPR Plenum on the implementation of the fourth plenum's resolutions; read by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the course and decisions of the Fourth and Fifth Central Committee Plenums played an important role in the activity of our entire party, in directing the work of the party echelons and organizations.

The resolution of the fourth plenum is of particular importance. It prompted -- though still not universally -- a growth in the activity of many party echelons and organizations, as well as a certain improvement in mood among part of the party membership.

In order to ensure the full implementation of the fourth plenum resolution, the Central Committee Secretariat elaborated a plan for implementing concrete tasks, and establishing deadlines for carrying them out. Considerable emphasis was placed on control over the implementation of the resolution. The principle of periodically informing the Central Committee Secretariat by the voivodship committees and Central Committee departments about the course of the implementation of their individual tasks was also established.

The actions by the party echelons and organizations are concentrated on four basic directions:

First, the consolidation of the party, the ideological and political identity of its cells, and consolidation on the basis of the statute and program of the ninth congress and of the resolutions of the successive Central Committee plenary sessions.

The second direction is the development of the ideological and propaganda activity of the party, the demonstrating to the community of the degree of the threat to the state and the mobilization of patriotic forces to defend socialism from the attacks of political adversaries.

The third direction of actions undertaken since the fourth plenum is resistance to the anarchization of life in the country, to the actions of hostile propaganda directed against the party, the socialist state and its alliances, and in particular against the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, and to attacks against the activists and leading cadres.

The fourth direction of actions concerns the undertaking of economic anticrisis actions, the implementation of the reform and preparations for the winter.

The actions undertaken since the Fourth Central Committee Plenum have brought a number of measurable effects. The party meetings which take place to discuss the resolution have activated the party. Contacts have been revived among members of the party leadership and the works organizations and regional aktivs. Actions have been undertaken for the purpose of consolidating the ideological and political identity of some basic party organizations. The committees in Katowice, Warsaw, Slupsk, Gorzow and Biala Podlaska and elsewhere report on this.

Talks are taking place with the leading cadre. However, delays in this respect are noted. The organs of authority and public order have begun a more decisive counteraction against the attacks by hostile propaganda. Groups of the propaganda aktiv, set up in the party echelons, have intensified their activity; the revival of the activity of many divisions of the workers' voluntary Citizens' Militia has taken place.

Party cooperation with cells of the ZSL and the SD in the field is being broadened. These positive processes do not, however, have a universal character. Recently political struggle against the party has exacerbated. Some solidarity cells, implementing the concepts of illegal antisocialist organizations, have stepped up attacks against the works party organizations. The organizations, active in the workers milieus, constitute the basis of our party and the source of its strength and leading role. This is therefore an attack against the Leninist principles of party construction. It is aimed at weakening the working class character of the party and at restricting its influence on the workforce. The Central Committee Secretariat adopted a political stance on this question in the statement of 24 November of this year. We stressed in the statement the adventure-seeking and provocative nature of attacks against the party in factories -- this is exceptionally dangerous and significant precisely now, when there is the outline of a possibility of rallying all patriotic social forces to struggle for the stabilization of the economy and for overcoming the crisis.

The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic recognizes in Article 3 the PZPR as being the leading political force of society in the construction of socialism. The activities of our party cannot be restricted through any legal acts of a lower order or as a result of the activities of other social, state, self-governing and economic organizations. The August agreements confirm the constitutional principle of the PZPR exercising the leading role in the state. The statute of 25 September 1981, about the self-management of workforces at state enterprises set out in Article 34 has clearly placed on the workers' councils the duty of cooperation with political organizations active in enterprises. Any limitation whatsoever of the activities of the PZPR constitutes a violation of the binding statute and should be seen as against the law, irrespective of who undertakes such activities. We conveyed a detailed legal explanation of this matter to party committees.

The main source of the weakness of some party organizations is their ideological and political shakiness. There are considerable breaches in the violation of political and organizational discipline and there are phenomena of incorrectly interpreting the principles of democratic centralism. Ideological pluralism is being introduced into the life of the party. The consequence of these tendencies is the internal disintegration of party of the party rank-and-file. Certain party organizations, and sometimes the authorities also, become incapable of active work. The threats coming from the opponents of socialism are not seen. The possibility of basing the activities of the party on principles which are different from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the basic requirements of the party statute is being tolerated.

In assessing progress hitherto in the implementation of the resolution of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum in interparty matters one must state that the shortcomings of our work have not been overcome and the progress made in implementing resolution is uneven. This is having a negative influence on the capability and aggressiveness of our activities.

This is why the supreme task is the struggle for the unity and consolidation of the party. We must not waste our energies on internal disputes. The statute, the program of the ninth congress and resolutions of the Central Committee constitute the sole platform for activity. In struggling for the unity of the party one must reject the illusory slogans of social solidarism, one must resolutely oppose right-wing, opportunist, revisionist and also sectarian-conservative views in the party. Any attempts to create unofficial and extrastatutory organizational structures harm the party. The activity of the whole party and of all its links and members on Marxist-Leninist principles is required.

The present situation calls for the application of all effective means of political struggle. The range of the forms of the so-called "small propaganda" carried out by party organizations and committees, by radio relays, plants presses and local papers, is still inadequate. The Central Committee Information Department and the appropriate sections in the voivodship committees should activate their work concerning the rapid supply of information for party members. They ought to supply a uniform interpretation of our party's actions.

The progress made in putting the fourth plenum's resolution into effect in the editorial offices of the press, radio and television is too slow. The contents of this resolution are not adequately reflected by publicists. However, at the same time it is worthwhile to recall that there are very good political articles, too. These can be of assistance in work. The Press, Radio and Television Department in the Central Committee is marking efforts to clear up the political and personnel situation in the mass media. A draft resolution on this issue has been prepared by the Central Committee Secretariat.

I would like to report that on the basis of the preliminary data from the party meetings which discuss the content of the Central Committee Politburo's statements, the participants of the party meeting universally support the very idea of a broad merger of the nation's forces in acting to overcome the crisis and consolidate the socialist state. The front of national accord is being regarded as a chance to extricate the country from the crisis through political means, by turning back the danger created by the activities of the enemies of socialism who put their stake on overthrowing the people's rule.

Even at the cost of a national tragedy, as you comrades know, the idea of establishing a front of national accord has been attacked by many regional solidarity centers. The objective of these attacks is clear. The intention is to torpedo the idea which would bring about a stabilization of the political situation in the country. At the same time there emerged positive examples of grassroot agreements between the party, political parties, industrial unions, youth organizations and Solidarity concerning the formation of the front. These must be promoted.

Comrades, the resolution of the fourth plenum has made it incumbent on the government and the parliamentary PZPR to launch in an initiative the Sejm designed to temporarily suspend the right to strike. On 29 October the government sent a draft bill to the Sejm on extraordinary means of action in the interest of the protection of citizens and the state. The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has unanimously adopted an appeal for social peace. This appeal has been renewed by the Presidium of the Sejm in the statement made on 18 November.

At the fourth plenum -- I shall repeat what Comrade Wozniak said -- we urged the Solidarity leadership to respect the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and the binding legal order, to disavow the actions of the enemies of socialism, immediately refrain from strike actions, to take a constructive approach and participate in implementing it and to observe the requirements of state security. It is now the 11th hour for making a categorical choice. Does the Solidarity leadership intend to answer this appeal positively. Not just the party, the entire nation waits for such an answer. This is reflected in letters addressed to the Politburo -- for example as in the one received today from a group of party activists in Zgierz -- as we work in exceptionally complex conditions.

The existence of the nation and the security of the state are threatened. Socialism and the party are threatened. Resolutions and appeals of the party authorities are being ignored. The statutes of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic are not being respected. The social agreements that have been concluded are not being observed. Destructive strikes are continuing. These strikes have spread to academic environments and schools. They have encompassed part of the countryside. Social anarchy is spreading. The disorganization of the market is becoming worse. Speculation is developing.

Finding a way out of this situation requires the application of resolute and effective means of action. We spoke about this at successive sessions of the Central Committee. However, the actions that have been undertaken have not produced tangible results. In light of the deteriorating economic and political situation -- and this is the feeling of members of the party -- the matter of special powers for the government is now on the list of matters to be dealt with. Comrade First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about this when he opened today's session.

Comrades: The resolution of the fourth plenum made it incumbent on organs of state authority, of the Prosecutor's Office and of the Citizen's Militia and security service to undertake resolute actions to strengthen law and order and public order and to counter hostile antisocialist activities. The General Prosecutor's Office reports that 370 preparatory proceedings are being conducted in the matter of crimes against the fundamental interests of the Polish People's Republic and against public order; crimes which are creating anarchy in Polish life. A fundamental group -- 198 cases -- relates to the printing and distribution of illegal publications and to public actions striking against the system against supreme state organs and against the unity based on alliance with the USSR and other socialist states. Proceedings are also being conducted against acts of vandalism and of desecrating and damaging monuments and symbols of Polish-Soviet friendship. Ninety-two cases concerning activities against the system have been submitted to the courts. Nineteen cases have been completed, with sentences ranging from 6 months' suspended to 1 and 1/2 years' deprivation of freedom.

Between 18 October and 25 November, 337 preventive warning conversations were conducted with people involved in anti-state activity. Active control has embraced 35 antisocialist organizations that call themselves political parties. During the period since the fourth plenum, the establishment of such organizations has been brought to light. On 22 November an illegal assembly which had the objective of forming and founding a political organization called "the movements of the Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- Freedom, Justice, Independence" was dissolved in Jacek Kuron's apartment. The party will act with determination against all attempts to establish antisocialist political organizations. As shown by the above-mentioned affair, they will be thwarted.

As you comrades know, on 21 and 22 November of this year a congress of the so-called "Committees for the Defense of Those Imprisoned for Their Convictions" was held in Radom. These committees' activities are futile. No one is imprisoned in Poland for his convictions. We will resist such provocations and expose their political harmfulness. Penal proceedings have been instigated against the organizers.

We ought to make more use of the means guaranteed by law that are designed to combat activities aimed against the system, against the interests of the socialist state and the citizens. We can no longer tolerate the state of lawlessness. Warning talks are in progress with all initiators and founders of illegal political parties. Should these talks have no effect, the prosecution will start proceedings.

In connection with the fact that state offices in certain localities are being occupied, one must ensure -- in accordance with the law -- a situation in which these offices can carry out normal work.

The resolution of the fourth plenums also made it incumbent on the Polish Peoples' Republic Prosecutor's Office to complete by 31 December all preparatory proceedings which are in progress and which are connected with the exploitation of posts held for personal aims. I would like to report that 200 preparatory proceedings are currently being conducted, 62 have been completed with an act of indictment being submitted to the courts and 20 have been discontinued.

Comrades: We know that you have many grounds to complain about us, including a lack of resolve, the continuing conflicts, the insufficient defense of the cadre and aktiv, and the poor flow of information to party organizations. You spoke about these things at seminars of members and candidate members of the Central Committee which were held this month with the participation of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and other comrades from the party leadership. After its 2 week visit to the voivodship, workers of the Central Committee and the cadres and audiences of the WSNS [presumably higher school of social sciences] after also reported this [sentence as heard] we accept these criticial remarks.

The Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee view your proposals and remarks as highly helpful in streamlining the Central Committee's work. In implementing the comrades' proposals we have put into effect the principle of periodic seminar meetings, in which members of the leadership participate, meetings such as we have already mentioned. The regularity of weekly information sessions for members of the central authorities to learn about the activities of the party and the current situation in the country has been guaranteed. Comrades will also obtain -- depending on their own readiness -- expert opinions and analytical reports from the Institute of Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism, from the WSNS, from other scientific centers and from departments of the Central Committee.

We are introducing into the practice of party activity the holding of telephone conferences with voivodship committees after every Politburo session. Members of the Central Committee can participate in them as much as they are able. We are tackling the matter of improving the coordination of work done by the Central Committee commissions with the Central Committee plenary sessions. We are establishing regional centers which guide party work. The activities of these centers will help to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the party's work.

Our interest must be focused on party work in large production enterprises. After the sixth plenum, we suggest that groups with several members -- not just individual comrades -- from the central aktiv, political workers from the Central Committee and the voivodship committee, lecturers and activists from the central institutions be sent to these enterprises. Their task will be to carry out agitation work, to give explanations and to participate in the meetings of the primary and departmental party organization.

At the fourth plenum we talked about the appointment of Central Committee plenipotentiaries in voivodships. We are working on the personnel to be involved and the concept of their local tasks. Also, since the fourth plenum we have been witnessing the activities of the local operational groups of the Polish People's Army in small urban and rural centers. Their activities have met with a positive response from the community. In light of the results and the functioning of these groups, the question of a review of personnel and a radical improvement of the functioning of the local administration organs is on the agenda.

In line with the comrades' wishes, we are conveying information on the work of the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat at every meeting.

I should like to say briefly that the party leadership's work during the period between the fifth and sixth plena was subordinated first of all by the implementation of the tasks ensuring from the resolution of the Central Committee Fourth Plenum to which I have referred at length in my report. As regards these matters, detailed proposals were drafted and therefore I shall not list them. In addition, the Politburo and the Secretariat have dealt with problems related to the trade union movement, including the family questions. Comrades, the Politburo and the Secretariat have been dedicating themselves to the idea of the front of national accord.

Detailed decisions were made. Society's acceptance of that idea is a precondition for rebuilding the nation's trust in the party. The party has a correct program, passed at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress and worked out in detail at consecutive plenary sessions of the Central Committee, that expresses interests of the working class and of all working people. Strengthening the party and efficiently implementing the resolution, we will more quickly overcome the difficulties which our socialist homeland is experiencing.

Barcikowski Addresses Plenum

LD272106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1825 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: At earlier meetings with members of the Central Committee, I had the opportunity to present both the motives and the assumptions of our party's work toward establishing a front of national accord. As I see it, we agreed then that the achievement of accord on the basis of our system, on the foundations of the principles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, serves as a great opportunity to overcome the political and economic crisis, to restore calm and a sense of security in society. At that time, we spoke about the difficulties we would come up against in the course of implementing this idea, about how the further negotiations and practical actions of the candidates for accord [as heard] would allow us to determine whether the initiative of our party would be treated with the seriousness it deserves, whether the interests of the whole nation and the expectations of working people would be taken into account and override the narrow interests of various groups and the ambitions of various leaders. We should return to this issue today and assess the course of work from the beginning of the joint talks aimed at establishing a front of national accord. At present, we have at our disposal initial opinions expressed in consultative meetings held within our party. The course taken by these meetings confirms the lively interest in the idea of accord, the will of party members to embody it in reality coupled with the same will of all those who think and act in a spirit of socialism and patriotism.

The lively expectations and desires of working people for changes in the situation through accord and joint effort are being confirmed. However, we must also take notice of the fact that in the course of these meetings doubts and outright fears were expressed, both by our comrades and by working people, about whether it will be possible to implement that momentous initiative by the party, whether it will meet with understanding and with a positive reply from Solidarity circles. These fears are not groundless for the attacks and threats to party members have been stepped up by the enemies of our system who act under the cover of Solidarity. The instances of actions by whole links of Solidarity aimed at removing party organizations from work enterprises are also multiplying. We have spoken of this here. Party members rightly ask us whether accord can be a reality in such a situation. The question is completely justified and all those who really want accord must be aware of this; that means both the partners and the whole of society.

Everyone must be aware of the dangers that would accompany the rejection or destruction of accord. As we informed the comrades earlier, our initiative regarding accord is supported by the allied parties, by the industrial and autonomous trade unions and by numerous sociopolitical organizations. The idea of national accord is being actively supported by the hierarchies of the Catholic church. We have numerous proofs of this from direct talks. It is also confirmed in the communique from the latest session of the plenary conference of the episcopate.

The primate of Poland has nominated his representative from among lay Catholics in the proposed group which is to establish the council of accord. We treat with the highest regard the highly responsible and patriotic attitude of the episcopate to the idea of accord and to putting it into effect.

In the case of Solidarity, its attitude toward the front of national accord is still ambiguous and full of contradictions. On the one hand, the executive of this organization has declared its support for the principles of the constitution and for the accord but, on the other, it has raised preliminary conditions which, taken literally, are so exorbitant they cannot be met. The talks conducted so far, and talks in mixed teams which are continuing even now, have not yielded expected results and only made it possible to clarify positions. The earlier announcement of the participation of a representative of Solidarity in the group establishing the council of accord has been withdrawn and today there is no solidarity representative on that group. We are not abandoning further talks and we are ready to conduct them but these talks cannot create confidence when they are held under the continuous pressure of gross propaganda carried on by Solidarity, as well as strikes. This is so because independently of the formal declarations of the national commission about the desire to reach accord and about the damaging effect of strikes activities against our party are being unremittingly continued and social tensions are being unremittingly maintained by creating ever new hotbeds of strikes. It should be noted, at the same time, that the latest strike actions have been particularly demoralizing and anarchist. Such has been the character of the strike by the student groups supported by members of Solidarity. Groups which constitute a small proportion of the student community are paralyzing the work of the majority of higher educational establishments and of a great majority of students who are not taking part in the strikes. Solidarity, which has found itself in a minority at the Radom Higher School of Engineering, has decided, regardless of the cost, to impose its will by the force of a strike, by the blackmail of a strike and has been carrying out its intention regardless of the interests of students of the school itself and of the nation.

The Sejm has already received the draft bill on higher education which was demanded in the postulate put forward at the beginning of this strike, but nevertheless the strike is continuing, although the overwhelming majority of its participants have lost all idea as to what the strike is about, whether it concerns the situation in Radom or the bill on higher education. Even more demoralizing is the character of the strike at some schools in Lublin launched by the local teachers' commission of Solidarity. Teachers, members of Solidarity, have taken a stand against the whole community of teachers and, where possible, they have organized a strike by schoolchildren exposing them to psychological manipulation, borrowed from other quarters, injecting them with hostility toward the socialist state and our party and even toward those teachers who are not taking part in the strike. There is no limit to the cynicism and ruthlessness with which Solidarity pursues its goals in the field of education.

Action has also been stepped up by various groups of Rural Solidarity. Perhaps no other organization has piled up so many declarations about its usefulness to society at the time of its conception as did Rural Solidarity. Yet today it is paralyzing relations between the cities and the rural areas, forgetting the food supply difficulties which the nation is facing. Therefore, when we build the front of national accord we must demand categorically, first of all, an absolute end to the provocative harassment of members of the party and to the ousting of party organizations from places of employment.

These are activities not only hostile to our party but also dangerous to the system of our state, to the country in which our party plays and will continue to play the leading role. We must demand the cessation of the strike actions also being waged by elements which are the stooges of others but enjoy the support of Solidarity. The whole nation which hopes for peace and security also expects this. We must demand participation in the constructive solution of the problems facing the country and which are related to the national economy, to its reform and to the improvement in the living conditions of the working people. We must demand the cessation of propaganda activities aimed against the state system and against Polish-Soviet relations.

Our party does not treat the idea of the front of national accord in an abstract manner. We derived this idea from the hopes and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the nation worn out by tensions and longing for an improvement in the situation. We derived this idea from the need to secure the elementary interests of our nation and state threatened by economic collapse and social conflicts which can have inestimable consequences both in the immediate future and in the long term. We are not treating the front of national accord as a tactical maneuver; we would like to view it as an important factor in shaping the future of socialist Poland. Yet, for this very reason, we state that the measure of effectiveness of the front of national accord must be found in safeguarding social peace, in implementing the reforms of the socialist renewal, in improving the living conditions of the working people and in serving Poland's development. If these goals and possibilities are rejected or turned into nothing the consequences must, without fail, be most serious.

Working Groups Meet 28 Nov

LD282222 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (PAP) -- Alongside the plenary discussions, a discussion was held yesterday in 7 working groups composed of the Political Bureau and CC Secretariat representatives, and the plenary meeting voivodship participants as well as invited party central active representatives. The discussion results were presented to the PUWP CC full session.

The discussion centered around some key directions, such as the consolidation of the party on the ground of its statute and the 9th congress resolutions, the development of ideological and propaganda activities, counteracting of attacks aimed against the socialist state and its alliances, anti-crisis economic activities, introducing of the reform, and provisions of the next year's plan.

The discussants stressed the need to closer define the party's political goals. An important element of the present crisis are the cadres, they said. Appeals were heard for assessment of the people appointed by the party to managerial posts, as, it was revealed by the special operational army units, there is still much inefficiency around. It was also said that inefficient and passive people should be eliminated from the party ranks. The party apparatus cannot act behind the closed door. The party has to be offensive in its basic organizations and authority links, they said.

Referring to provisions of the 1982 socio-economic plan, the discussants said that the document sets the economy on such a course so as not to alter it in the next year. In this connection some opinions were voiced that the draft holds out no more for improvement and as such can only be treated as a preliminary one.

It is also impossible to accept the draft in its multivariant form. The need arises for defining the conditions under which the plan is to be implemented. The draft plan has to augur hope for getting out of the crisis and mobilize people for more efficient work.

The discussants stressed the need of a class approach to the emerging political and economic problems. There is a need for resolute struggle against political opponents, they jointly agreed. A mechanism of destroying the country has been set in motion since the signing of social contracts. Conflict situations have been shifted from the market plane onto the sphere of relations between the authorities and the society. If we do not re-examine the political situation all the hopes for economic improvement and pulling the country out of the crisis will prove futile. It is not possible to eliminate difficulties by the signing of numerous agreements alone, they said.

The discussants came out in favour of resolute actions by the party leadership and the government on the strike issue. The working people demand a powerful authority that would finally say no to aggravating strike actions, they stressed.

Referring to sharp political struggle under way in Poland, the participants in the working groups postulated to introduce radical measures in fighting illegal phenomena of the public life and to denounce extremists. Everything has to be done to isolate Solidarnosc extremist leaders. The party must not be afraid of struggle. Also, the struggle has to be waged to win Solidarnosc, they said. One must not take hasty decisions hitting out at the idea of the national agreement. There are chances for improving the situation. The social moods have been changing. A polarization of forces within Solidarnosc has been taking place, it was said.

Talking about the national accord front, the discussants said that the idea met with the society's approval, and won the backing of all the allied political parties, Branch and Autonomous trade unions and numerous social organizations. Also the church is well-disposed to the idea. However, the Solidarnosc stand remains ambiguous.

The preconditions for the construction of the front consist in stopping to attack the party, terminating of dangerous strike actions, joining the constructive solving of the nagging problems by all the social forces and abandoning of the hostile anti-socialist propaganda, it was stressed. The front of national accord is an important factor in shaping the future of socialist Poland, re-embarking on the path of development, it was stressed.

Various 28 Nov Speakers

LD281542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1125 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] As announced, we now present the course of the discussion on the second day of the debate at the sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The first to speak was Mieczyslaw Maksymowicz, a private farmer from the village of Kedzierzyn in Koszalin Voivodship:

[Being recording] We have adopted Resolution No 229 about the so-called linked sales. I will not comment on this, out of respect for the appeal by Comrade Secretary Michalek, because certain matters have already been explained. Comrades, all this is also accompanied by such [word indistinct] -- notably I have in mind here the article by Mr Ozog in POLITYKA. Comrades, they are banking on not many farmers reading POLITYKA, because it is not readily available. But some comrades do read it.

It is unfortunate and most deplorable that editor (Bijak) allowed this article by Mr Ozog in POLITYKA. He explains it like this -- let me quote: They decided to be fair to the poet and surely the article would not harm the peasants. They decided to print because a poet can always get away with poems and the peasants will tolerate anything. We can bear it, Mr Editor, we can bear it.

But we will never allow anyone to call us thieves, and that is how this article puts it. Of course we have room for such articles but I have not yet come across a single article which simply and intelligibly explains to a farmer or worker the essence of the economic reform. Comrades, this is not a censure of what is currently happening in this sphere. It is not only the directors or the scientists who ought to understand the reform. In fact the foundations of the reform are not understood by the workers or the farmers.

This is my conclusion from the meetings held in Koszalin Voivodship. Tension in the country is growing. This is not a tension provoked by ourselves. Its objective is to distract attention from activities which are thoroughly stage-managed. In fact I would say they are clandestine activities. The Sejm antistrike resolution is indispensible today, in my opinion. Maybe special powers for the government are indispensible too.

The "Solidarity" National Coordinating Commission no longer controls the regional unions. I also think, comrades, that the majority of the community is tired of the lack of clear prospects in our life and the lack of firmness on the part of the authorities. It is also true, although banal, that the waverers will support whoever is stronger.

The military operational groups completed their work recently. Their work in the regions has been positively assessed and very highly praised. But with it go certain expectations. What will happen when these groups return? I do know that the people expect sanctions, not against store assistants, but against incompetent bureaucrats, whose indolence unfortunately had to be put right by men in uniform. We should write and talk about that sort of thing. The dimensions of today's functioning of the party and state authorities must, I think, be characterized by two traits: Consistency and full mobilization. The one depends on the other. Otherwise, comrades, the party will rapidly disintegrate.

Even the day of the October Revolution, an anniversary commemorated even by forces hostile to us which are aware of its historical impact, was celebrated by us this year almost in a conspiratorial manner. What other spheres of our activities are we going to conceal? Comrades, this mobilization and this consistency call for courage, and I will permit myself to use here a pompous term: revolutionary courage. This is needed particularly today, when there is a threat not so much to the position of our party as to all the achievements of socialism in People's Poland. In my opinion, comrades, despite this very difficult and complex situation, despite everything, we will not lack this courage. We must not lack it. We must not lack it since we are being guided by a courageous man, by a soldier and this is expected from us by the grassroots, comrades. [end recording]

The next speaker was Jozef Brozek, Central Committee member and deputy head of department at the PZL [expansion unknown] Hydral in Wroclaw.

[Begin recording] Comrades, the great economic crisis which we are experiencing must be overcome. The only sensible solution is a complex economic reform. The entire community must be aware that no one will help us in it. Poland, which lived for 10 years on credit, has raised the citizens standards of living to a point which in fact we cannot accord.

Current industrial production continues to drop. The people are standing in lines instead of working. Various strikes and social tensions are multiplying, thus submerging the country in chaos and anarchy.

What is to be done them, in order to extricate the country from the crisis, as grumbling alone, although [word indistinct], will not bring any goods to the shelves, and negation is no program at all? First of all we must immediately stop all strike activity and create mechanisms which would make it worthwhile for the people to work well. Every sensible person should ask who needs strikes.

The authorities should act thus: citizens should be given what is owed to them without having to apply pressure; what is not owed to them or what cannot be resolved should not be given to them even if they strike for a year. There should be no pay for unwarranted strikes. However, practice proves that those who shout the loudest, who strike as a means of extortion, often benefit from various privileges which they do not deserve. It is no secret that the more scarce the material assets, the more just should be their division.

It has been the case for 36 years that those who work the best do not always earn the most. For this reason some people have lost the habit of honest and productive work, and the socialist system has ceased to serve those for whom it was created. These are truths which we should not be scared of uttering, as friends not always [word indistinct].

The country's extremely difficult economic situation should be a good enough reason to tell the people the unvarnished truth. This ought to be done by the highest party, union and state authorities. The party and the trade unions must help the government and must also make unpopular decisions, because this is the only remaining option.

All those who shout loud slogans, saying that they have miraculous ways to resolve the crisis, contribute to the further decline of Poland. The situation must not arise where the government has very many critics but few supporters. On many occasions I have heard in official statements how the government will do everything possible to protect the living standards achieved by the community. I would merely ask who is going to do it and how? It is essential not to irritate the public with irresponsible statements, as has been done by Minister Knap. The proclamation of the so-called consultation on gasoline prices is an example of this, since it suggests to the community that it can determine them. In a well functioning economy prices are the outcome of the existing economic relations and not of social bargaining. The community must be consulted on possible compensations but not on prices, since it is impossible to share out something that is not there.

Rationing ought to apply only to basic commodities. As far as luxury goods are concerned, market prices ought to apply. Should store shelves remain mostly empty, the motivation for good work will disappear once and for all, since what is the point of working well and earning a lot, if the desired commodity can be obtained only by queueing -- providing of course one has a lot of time -- or by buying from a speculator. Speculation can be defeated only on the economic plane, but not on the political plane.

Not much time is left for putting the economic reform into effect. The mechanisms which will be binding after its enforcement will change the mentality of many people. The community wonders how it will live after the introduction of the reform. Who will receive how much compensation after the new prices have been fixed?

It seems to me that in the work of enterprises it is high time to differentiate between activities of an economic and of a social nature. The combination of these aspects, which happens now, brings about more damage than advantage. The principle of full employment, conceived rather as a principle of compulsory employment, should be subordinated to the principle of rational employment. We have an excellent opportunity for the rationalization of employment through a clear and concrete implementation of the principle of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work, the liquidation of the so-called social work places. Instead of social work places, it would be much more useful to expand benefits for persons raising small children or for handicapped persons. One should not flatten earnings too much, as the losers would be those who work very hard and with high productivity, such as miners, steel workers, metal industry workers and others. Such people are the driving force of our economy and must be given preferential treatment.

The state should protect those in the lowest income bracket, but no one can demand that the state release him from being responsible for caring for himself and his immediate family. In order to meet these conditions social calm must prevail, as it is high time for us to start living and working normally, since we are not going to build socialism in Poland with slogans. [end recording]

The next to speak was Stanislaw Zaczkowski, candidate member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of internal affairs:

[Begin recording] Along with the known negative phenomena occurring with increasing acuteness in our economy, including the progressive decline in industrial production, in social labor productivity and in the supply of livestock for slaughter and other agricultural produce, we are also dealing with activity deepening this negative state of affairs. Social property, the economic foundation of the socialist state, is to a great extent threatened by everyday crimes and political sabotage, which encourages the creation of criminal groups and gangs carrying out attacks on public proper.y of great and immense value. This truth is not veiled by the apparent law and order seen in the form of people wearing white and red armbands during strikes.

Our knowledge of the scale of the threat cannot be complete. As you know, comrades, thanks to many Solidarity cells, various foreigners have free access to plants -- especially journalists from the capitalist countries. On the other hand, such a right is often denied to officials of the militia or of the security services, whose duty it is to protect public property. No wonder, then, that the exposure of economic crimes does correspond with the actual threat and social significance of that phenomenon.

Against the background of the crisis, the fortunes of the wheeler, dealers and swindlers of all shades are visibly growing with lightning speed. One of the main factors facilitating crime against common property is the breakdown and, in many cases, the indolence of internal systems of control. On the same plane [words indistinct] belongs the enormous scale of waste and bad management. The losses incurred by the state because of this are impossible to calculate exactly. Prominent among these are the numerous unsecured industrial investments, which have been halted for the past 2 years. Instances of waste and bad management occur on a lesser scale fairly often. The most outrageous are those which affect agricultural food processing. The increase in deliberate mismanagement aimed at making financial gain for particular people, must be seen as particularly harmful and dangerous.

Very valuable property is often squandered to make gains of up to Z20,000. In the 10 months of this year, Citizens' Militia units throughout the country have initiated 756 preparatory legal proceedings in cases of bad management, which is about 200 percent more than in the same period last year. The calculable losses caused by bad management in detected cases amount to more than Z160 million.

Speculation is still not abating, which is a consequence of the increasing market shortages. The new antispeculation law has not yet blocked this phenomenon effectively. The underhanded dealings are so lucrative that those involved are prepared to take, and do take, an increased risk. Among that stratum of society we are dealing with habitual offenders, who, practically speaking are not frightened by anything (?the law can inflict). All services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have continued to make active efforts to protect the national economy. Particular attention is given to attempts to stop hostile attacks on public property in the countryside. An analysis of many cases eloquently shows that the struggle against state farms and production cooperatives in many regions of the country is not dictated by hunger for land at all, but is aimed at liquidating this form of public ownership in our agriculture. These are, therefore, actions with a clearly political tone and thus they meet with a resolute rebuff from the state organs.

We are on the threshold of the economic reform. It is hard to predict whether, after its introduction, there will be a rise or a drop in the negative economic phenomena which occur at present. Logic suggests that the reform should eliminate waste and bad management to the maximum degree. But it cannot be ruled out that, with weak self-management control, bribery and corruption could develop, especially in connection with factories' need for raw and finished materials. We are weighing up that possibility so as to mobilize the appropriate counteraction in time. We think that your efforts in this sphere will meet with understanding and support from worker self-managements, whose political-moral force and organizational dependence will mainly derive from the standing and role of works party organizations and aktivs, members of our party.

Energetic activity by officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to protect law and order is being and will be carried out. This is accompanied, however, by an intensifying climate of lawlessness, created and spread by many cells of Solidarity. Physical and psychological pressure continues to be exerted on the workforces of a number of plants, which is particularly evident at times of intensifying conflicts, mainly strike conflicts. This climate of aggression against members of the workforce who do not support Solidarity decisions often occurs in parallel with violent attacks on party members and attempts to remove party organizations from the factories. There is a clear threat to remove the authorities from structures of economic organs. With full consistency we will continue still more energetically to bring to book everyone who has committed a breach of the law, regardless of his organizational allegiance. [end recording]

Arendt Speech, Olszowski Reply

LD281752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Reportage on proceedings at 28 Nov session of PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Marian Arendt, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR Works Committee in the Torun [word indistinct] headquarters, concerned himself with the main and most important problem to be solved: How to get the economy out of the crisis and how to bestow a proper rhythm on it.

[Begin recording] [Arendt] Esteemed comrades, I would like to touch on two small matters which I formally direct to Comrade Olszowski. The first concerns the publication in book form of the successive plenary sessions of the Central Committee. I state that in their previous form these publications do not have the status and value of a document, for the simple reason they do not contain the full texts [word indistinct] of the plenary discussion of the Central Committee. It is hard even to lay the blame for this on particular persons, for the team which puts the publications together is anonymous. In this area, in my opinion the status of a document is fulfilled by NOWE DROGI which provides full reports on the plenary sessions of the Central Committee, and far more swiftly. In this situation I postulate that the further publication of a book published in this manner should be halted. The paper saved in this way would be useful for school textbooks.

The second matter on which I would like to express an opinion that is not only mine, relates to the weekly RZCZYWISTOCS. It is a fact that if this is our party paper -- and it seems to be so, for the decision regarding its coming into being was taken by the Central Committee Secretariat -- then it cannot be independent of the Central Committee. It cannot continue to present its own political policies which often contradict those mapped out by the ninth congress of our party. Nor can it continue with destructive work which divides the members of the Central Committee. This contradicts the policy of consolidating party unity. These phenomena are clearly defined in the 19th article of the PZPR Statute.

(?I repeat) only one proof, but how eloquent a proof, confirming the accusations made above. I have in mind the perfidious smearing of a member of the highest party authorities, Comrade Hieronim Kubiak.

The attitude of the Central Party Control Commission in this matter is strange, to say the least. I believe it is a matter for the Prosecutor's Office. In this situation I postulate that a final decision regarding the further existence of the RZECZYWISTISC weekly should be taken by the Central Committee, because on the basis of the present, not precisely defined principles, that paper should not continue to function. It should not function alongside the party or within the party in its name. At the same time, it should be responsible to the Central Committee. In this context, one of the items on the agenda is that we are to confirm the editorial councils of our periodicals. I did not find the editorial council of the weekly RZECZYWISTISC there. Thank you for your attention.

[Voice from the chair] Comrade Olszowski to reply.

[Olszowski] I would like to reply to the two issues raised by Comrade Arendt and addressed to me. The first is the use of the books of plenary meetings of the Central Committee, published by KSIAZKA I WIEDZA. Well, in principle we are going in the direction that KSIAZKA I WIEDZA should publish as a rule so-called newssheets, publications after Central Committee plenary meetings, containing only the basic documents, that is, reports and resolutions passed by the plenum. KSIAZKA I WIEDZA should not put out publications containing the full discussion at sessions of the Central Committee. This discussion, according to the version affirmed by the members of the Central Committee responsible for TRYBUNA LUDU, that is to say the authorization of their speeches, will be published by NOWE DROGI. If the comrades think that such published brochures containing the most important documents of the next successive plenums are not necessary, then they can be stopped; but I think this is the quickest way at the moment of supplying the fundamental documents of individual plenary sessions of the Central Committee to [word indistinct].

Now, the matter of RZECZYWISTISC weekly: This weekly has been coming out for 6 months now. It formulates its political concept in conditions of the existing and deepening socioeconomic and political crisis in Poland, and also in a climate of worsening struggle between the forces of socialism and counterrevolution. It arose on the initiative of the Warsaw-80 Club; it was set up on the strength of a resolution of the Central Committee Secretariat. I personally presented the proposal to the Secretariat on this issue. From the beginning RZECZYWISTISC joined the trend of struggle against antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces and it is incontrovertible that on that issue it is characterized by consistency of struggle to maintain and consolidate socialism in Poland.

Analyzing the issues which have been published to date, over the half-year, I must stress that the weekly clearly specified the line of struggle against antisocialist, anti-Soviet and counterrevolutionary forces. The weekly has also made mistakes, and in connection with the printing of excerpts from a reader's letter concerning -- as could be deduced from the context -- Comrade Hieronim Kubiak, the chief editor was punished by the Central Party Control Commission and an appropriate conversation was held with the editorial board in the press department by me personally.

I want, however, to stress that the courage of the editorial team and those cooperating with it deserve recognition. One of the editorial collaborators was given a painful beating [word indistinct]. One can presume that he was beaten up by a so-called hit gang from a social organization which will not be more closely identified. It must be said that the team consistently publishes in its columns articles unmasking the aims and activity of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], of the Confederation for an Independent Policy; it pillories anticommunist totalitarianism (?and) solidarity activists, where links appear between anti-socialist forces in Poland and subversive centers in the imperialist countries.

The editorial board takes up a negative attitude to strikes. Here one could mention a series of articles in recent and earlier editions which clearly commit them in these matters such as for instance the articles by Comrades (Gorecki) and [name indistinct] defining a stance with regard to the question of national accord.

Secondly, polemic with the Pax [Catholic organization] conception on the subject of the great coalition of Henryk Wanda. [sentence as heard] In addition to this, a great deal of attention, perhaps more than in other publications, was devoted to the first Solidarity congress. Here, a series of articles is worthy of attention.

The publication also joined in against the provocations relating, for instance, to the campaign on behalf of the recall of directors. This is furthered by, for instance, the article entitled "A Referendum Against the Directors of Work Enterprises: The Battlefield in the Struggle for Power." Similar articles dealt with the political basis of strikes and the activity relating to the Paris KULTURA and [Radio] Free Europe. That is all I want to say on this question in reply to Comrade Arendt. And incidentally, I want to say that the [word indistinct] Comrade Arendt is mainly worried by a publication of a clearly leftist character. As for the matter of editorial councils, we put forward the question of editorial councils, the appointment of editorial councils, with regard to publications which are organs of the Central Committee. However, with regard to other weekly publications, we do not present the conception of editorial councils. Thank you very much.

Other Speakers

LD290732 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw 28 Nov (PAP) -- Discussion continued at the plenary debate and in seven problem groups yesterday at the 6th Plenary Meeting of the PUWP Central Committee devoted to the tasks of the party in overcoming the crisis, introducing the economic reform and implementing next year's economic plan, as well as to the current situation in the PUWP and the country at large. Here are some excerpts from the speeches in the plenary debate:

Zbigniew Abramowicz, CC member and miner at the Makoszowy colliery in Zabrze, said that the analysis of the work on the economic reform had shown that as a rule it progressed properly. Trouble however occurred with respect to producing the appropriate legislation and specific instructions, while the restoration of a wealthy economic mechanism was an urgent, important and crucial condition for overcoming the crisis.

Eugeniusz Mroz, CC member and first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Opole said that a clear, dynamic programme of overcoming the economic crisis, and its effective and offensive implementation could at the same time stabilize the social and political situation in the country. In the present time of tensions and conflicts exactly such a plan was needed.

Stanislawa Antoszewska, alternate member of the CC, and first secretary of the PUWP committee at the rural community of Tluchow in southwest Poland, expressed the opinion that overcoming the present crisis can be reached only through the uniting of efforts in the field of economic policy and the cooperation of various social forces interested in fighting the crisis. The idea of the front of national accord found a favourable response on the past of the majority of citizens and party members. Party members indicated however that agreement cannot be a compromise with: those who dream of seizing the power. Formulating the principles of an agreement the party must clearly state with whom it was willing to make compromises, for what price and to what degree.

Stanislaw Lowicki, CC member and tram-driver from the voivodship transportation enterprise in Katowice, warned that there is counterrevolution in Poland which eliminates the country's social achievements and produces a hotbed of war in the middle of Europe. These attitudes are being exploited by the extreme forces in Solidarnosc and the Confederation of Independent Poland KPN, which declare themselves the warrantors of the renewal. Attacks persist on the PUWP, on the system, on Poland's alliances with the USSR.

The political situation is developing in a dangerous direction, the speaker continued and he protested against the situation in which some people toiled relentlessly and often times suffered from hunger, while others went on strikes. A group of "pests" had developed in Poland who made the raising of Poland from its present crisis more difficult, he complained.

Stanislaw Lowicki called on CC members to oblige the Political Bureau to take up immediate action using all means to curb the spreading anarchy. "Today, assessing the country's situation, we must clearly state that we cannot afford further compromises."

Stanislaw Lowicki proposed that the PUWP deputies should limit the adoption by the Sejm of the law suspending strikes for a period of three years.

Siwak Address

LD281858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Discussion is still in progress at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Those taking part in the discussion are speaking not only about overcoming the crisis and introducing the reform but also -- and perhaps even above all -- about the political situation in Poland which, after all, is the factor governing all actions in the economic sphere.

Albin Siwak, member of the Central Committee Politburo, started his speech by talking about matters pertaining to housing construction.

[Begin recording] Allow me -- with the stubbornness of a man possessed, and I ask your heartfelt forgiveness for this in advance, indeed I am asking you precisely for this -- to return to a subject that I touched on at the second and fourth plenums: housing construction, to be specific.

When one observes what is going on in our towns, how people are living -- particularly in Katowice, Gdynia, Gdansk, Lodz, Warsaw, in fact the whole of Poland but particularly in these latter cities -- one can say that this is a catastrophic state of affairs which, if I may use the expression, is crying out to heaven for vengeance. And I am amazed that those persons and institutions which by dint of their function should deal with these matters are not dealing with them in a correct manner. Apart from the Sejm commission, which has taken very seriously (?upon itself) the subject of housing, other persons and institutions are avoiding this painful subject. I wish to say that cutting funds for construction will not be a solution in our country.

Observing other countries which, over periods of decades, also had various crisis -- irrespective of the systems in these countries, comrades -- one can see that when funds were trimmed for housing purposes, these countries needed quite a long time to work their way out of their crises. But wherever money was put into the construction industry, including housing construction, and into the furniture and related industries, these countries worked their way out. This was an economic lever and people had an aim before them, something for which to work and to save.

After 31 years in the construction industry, I am deeply (?convinced) -- and I would like to present this matter here clearly for once -- that as a result, for instance, of 80 percent of the cement factories in Poland being idle, cement workers are looking for another solution. This means that they are leaving their profession and are looking for something else to do.

Comrades, recruiting young people, training them and then giving them housing -- all of this will take many years. This is an area where we will never catch up.

I would really like to ask all those who can still stop this from happening in time to reflect: The same applies to the construction cadres, comrades. Today, many bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters are abandoning their profession: This will be an irreversible loss. I would like to say that one of the reasons for the explosion of national dissatisfaction in July and August was housing, comrades.

Today even when we take into account what Deputy Osmanczyk said in the Sejm -- the exodus of young people abroad -- then this too, is connected with the fact that young people cannot see their way in our country; they cannot get a roof over their head, and they cannot start a family. This, too, is one of the reasons, comrades, and we have to react to this quickly.

It is an indisputable fact, comrades, that dwellings, the acquisition of dwellings and housing matters must find themselves included in three issues: The first is food, the second is health care and the third, housing. This is the third general issue. Here the authorities must react quickly to this subject.

Comrades, one must treat rural construction on a par with urban construction. One cannot win over a farmer, a peasant -- please excuse my saying this -- for long by enticing him with a color television set. A farmer wants to have good and functional outbuildings where he can introduce mechanization with small physical effort, where he can keep a greater number of cattle. Another matter belonging to agricultural construction is a good, well appointed house in order to stop young people from running away to the towns. And this problem has to be, if I may use the expression, placed on a par with urban construction.

The Environment Control Institute has determined that in the current 5-year period, our country will need 3.2 million apartments. Preliminary calculations of the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Protection of the Environment clearly show that candidates who were registered by 1980 will not be satisfied by 1990; there is statistical evidence. I want to say here that current construction, comrades, over the 9 months of this year amounts to only 140,000 apartments. From this alone a conclusion can be drawn that 500,000 apartments will not be built during the current 5-year period. This is, comrades, tragic and an alarm signal. Methods such as those used in the Nowiny concrete plant will be to no avail here. I really have profound respect and appreciation for the efforts of the workers who are travelling around the country, collecting old tires to keep the furnaces going, to keep the fires burning so that concrete can be produced. However, the ardent fervor, so to speak, of collecting these tires will not do, in the long run; coal must be found for fuel for these furnaces. Warm hearts and warm enthusiasm alone will not produce this concrete. At this moment, some 2 million married couples are on the waiting lists, on which they have been for more than 10 years. These are statistical data to which there is unrestricted access. Whether it likes it or not, the state must tackle this matter. This is very important.

Credits must be found here -- low interest rates. Single-family housing construction must be set in motion; building plots must be cheap and generally accessible; materials must, likewise, be low in price and generally available. This matter, is, really, very urgent indeed.

Comrades, we must carry out checks into land earmarked for construction. In my opinion it is necessary to speed up the checks into -- and not just checks into -- but also permission, so to speak to bring small concrete plants into operation, [words indistinct] plants producing prefabricated concrete elements, white and silica brick.

Taxes must make it comfortable for the owner to produce. Materials ought to be readily available.

During these years and more specifically this year, when we have no concrete, due to objective reasons -- this has to do with coal, I have spoken of this here at an earlier stage -- I am of the opinion that the matter of setting general rehabilitation operations in motion in our towns is very pressing and urgent.

After all, these operations require much physical effort but small quantities of materials: On the average only 30 percent of materials would be (?expended) on buildings, but the salvage of apartments would be enormous. This is a pressing matter. I think that the Ministry of Construction and the government should concentrate on rehabilitation activities.

Comrades, a few words on the subject of the front of national accord: The way I understand the front of national accord tallies with what Comrade Jaruzelski said at the Politburo meeting -- that the skeleton, the foundation, the load-bearing frame is made up of three political parties, with ours playing the main part. All trade unions, the youth organization and the church constitute a consultative body. I am for an agreement of this kind, and I support forces of this kind. But I have not believed and, I stress once again, I do not believe that the Solidarity leadership, which has its own political program, which is inspired from the West, which has taken under its wings and under its care the KDR [Social Self-Defense Committee] KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] and the whole pleiade of persons who are clearly engaged in counterrevolutionary activities -- I do not believe that this leadership will go in one rank with us in this front of accord.

But, comrades, we do have something to fight for, because Solidarity can be conquered (Solidarnosc jest do dzobycia)! The majority of Solidarity's working masses will, surely, accept this agreement. That is why the front of accord should represent struggle -- a struggle which our party should win. [end recording]

Speech by General Stec

LD282100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Speech by Maj Gen Kazimierz Stec, chief of the Wroclaw Voivodship Military Staff and member of the PZPR Central Committee, to the 28 November session of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum -- recorded]

[Text] Our solicitude for the most vital interests and reasons for the existence of the nation, and in response to the appeal of the party and state -- "Fatherland in Need" -- we make available to the people's authorities our knowledge, skills and experience. For this duty which is there to serve the nation and for active participation in mending the republic we possess a historically moulded civic mandate which is constantly being confirmed. We entered this deed of civic trust through blood on the battlefields of World War II and through peacetime labor in the postwar years and in the struggle and work for the new socialist shape of reborn Poland. An expression of this trust today is the activity of military operational groups.

I wish to report that the operational groups have met with a warm-hearted reception on the part of the public, and those speaking from this rostrum have, among others, confirmed this. Specific and essential assistance and systematic support was given to the military groups by the political and administrative authorities. Working people in villages and settlements have displayed an attitude of complete confidence in the activities of the soldiers by giving them support. The operational style of the groups' activities has met with the appreciation and high assessment of inhabitants. The uncompromising attitude, principles nature and fairness of soldiers has the respect of the population, has had an effect on the general improvement of social moods, and has given rise to confidence in the government program for getting out of the crisis and lessening the effects of the crisis.

At the same time convincing evidence and opinions have been gathered which confirm that the public is thirsting for law and order.

At this juncture I cannot fail to mention a matter which amazed members of the operational groups. Attempts to repudiate their work by political opponents and foes were not a surprise to us.

What makes one wonder is the sharpness of the attacks the nature of which is reflected, for instance, by the statement of the press spokesman of NSZZ of Private Farmers [title as heard]. We read in this statement among others: The introduction into the countryside of operational groups consisting of armed soldiers and militia worsens the situation by bringing to the countryside a psyshosis of fear. Many farmers feel threatened and say this is a "state of war". Our union cannot see any need for the existence of operational groups of this type -- "hit squads in the countryside" [bojowki na wsi].

We consider this to be an attempt to intimidate and paralyze the activities of NSZZ Solidarity. This is not an isolated example of the negative attitude of certain circles of Solidarity toward the operational groups. I think that one can dispense at this gathering with an explanation as to the motives for such a stance by our opponent.

Practice has borne out that the activities of soldiers' operational groups have helped to eliminate numerous manifestations of paralysis, bureaucracy and sometimes lack of spirit by administrative and economic links in dealing with matters of vital importance for the rural community. Irregularities and even waste in the management of agricultural produce and food products, building materials, fertilizers, fodder, coal and agricultural machinery were exposed. Cases of the division of rational materials and articles, which ran counter to the feeling of social justice, were noted, as were cases of protracted procedure for examining and dealing with personal matters.

The operational groups had an effect on the more effective functioning of trade and service outlets, on the improved organization of the purchasing of animals for slaughter and agricultural produce, and also helped out in the proper preparation of public utility installations, communications and transport for the winter. Many shortcomings in the activities of local authorities do not stem from their lack of goodwill. The shortcomings that exist are often the consequence of the limited experience of people. What the young heads of regions and secretaries of regions and rural party organizations need is good advice, patron-like care, instruction and daily support.

However, one cannot put up with tolerating incompetent people in their jobs who do not understand their duties properly and who undermine the prestige and credibility of the authorities. Referring back to what Comrade Mokrzyszczak said, it is worthwhile and necessary to carry out a review of cadres for the sake of increasing the prestige of the authorities at the primary level.

The operational groups also established that the management of many agricultural circle cooperatives and of agricultural production cooperatives and even whole workers' teams are not fulfilling their duties in a proper manner. As a result production plans are not being fulfilled, expensive equipment is being allowed to go to waste and workforces are succumbing to demoralization.

According to the unanimous opinion of operational groups, some of the apparatus at public offices, at service and supply institutions, is effectively hindering the improvement of social relations in the countryside. Informal connections, indolence, organizational paralysis and the incompetence of public employees antagonizes people and intensifies their prejudices against all forms of authority. The experience that has been collected confirms the advisability of appointing the military operational groups. They have fulfilled -- say the inhabitants of villages and small towns -- social expectations in the first stage of their activity. They have injected a certain livening up.

We express the conviction that the activities of the operational groups in towns, the main aim of which is to protect the public against possible consequences of the winter, will be just as effective.

Madej Address to Plenum

LD282330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Speech by Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Council of Minister's Planning Commission and Polish deputy premier, to the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum session on 28 November in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] The general question arises: What is the draft socioeconomic plan for 1982 to be? In this hall, the chairman of the Planning Commission was advised -- although I think this was done indirectly -- as to whether it was at all worth setting about drawing up a plan because the situation is so politically uncertain that one does not know what might happen in a couple of weeks' time, and here we are making drafts for a whole year. This is also a question which is being asked in other gatherings and this is a serious question, not at all just complaining or grumbling. Many have suggested that something like a short-term plan for one quarter be drawn up, and then see what happens. Well, we consider after weighing all the pros and cons that there is a need to draw up a plan for the whole year. Thanks to remarks which were made here and which were made at Central Committee commissions we wish, however, to draw up this plan in such a way that it sticks to changing reality and to what happens in the winter -- and the winter -- and the winter will be a hard one -- and to what happens in the period before the harvest -- and things will be different. [sentence as heard] If the harvest is good then of course the plan can look even better.

We are going halfway to meet the thesis, which has also been repeated here and everywhere, that the government is not keeping up with events, is trailing behind. The plan is an attempt at a reply to show that we are going forward. There will be a time and place to see whether it is possible to draw up such drafts for the future in other spheres, too -- spheres of a social and political nature.

Secondly, we have come forward with a plan having different versions. Why? To give an opportunity for choice, to give people a chance to say which one they support. We wanted -- just as the comrades have said -- to show the whole threatening nature of the situation in the gloomiest case, and the most pessimistic forecast if the situation next year were to proceed as the one which took shape this year. It is not surprising that all the Central Committee commissions which have been deliberating on the draft plan, on the preliminary provisions, and today's speeches are tending to dismiss this version. Consequently we can say that thanks to social choice the "version of fears." The gloomiest version does not really come into question as we make the first advances toward the draft for 1982. We must also present this opinion to the government and Sejm but with the recommendation that they should move toward a more optimistic version. But, comrades, it will not be enough to decree or ordain a mobilizing plan, as many comrades have advised here. You do not get the tiniest amount of output from (?ordinations) in the plan. We want pronouncements to be different. How is the situation shaping up in the real world today?

I have said that drawing up a plan for 1982 depends to a very large degree on the attitude taken in mining. Miners are voting with their picks for the optimistic variant. For a couple of Saturdays, extraction has been growing. Recently it amounted to 270,000 tons. That is the first symptom, the first sign of an improvement in the economic situation of the country. At the moment it is hard to say whether this will be maintained through the spring and summer months, but if other areas of the economy stated their support for the choice of variants in this way the chairman of the planning commission would be in a better situation, for then he would be able to write down that there are chances of a growth in production within about 5 percent on the annual level for 1982.

However, in other areas, in agriculture, the situation continues to be difficult. The estimate of what the harvest might be has not changed. That remains as it is. However, procurement is going badly. Over the next few weeks, in accordance with the fact that the temporary situation -- in the sphere of purchasing, in exchanging goods on a barter basis -- will have to be terminated, we shall present other concepts in the next few weeks for solving this matter.

However, it appears that there are chances that one will be able to count on an increase in agricultural production within 3 to 4 percent in the coming year. We must choose whether it will be possible to earmark a greater part of the increase for vegetable production, for the supply of meat to the market, or for the supply of sugar. This small choice is rapidly taking shape. There is a chance of either drinking extra vodka at Christmas, or of exporting and buying medicines: I leave these matters for the comrades to think over. In any case, the hard currency account is empty. There is no other way out. However, an increase in resources for agriculture in the coming year, a certain increase in fertilizers is possible; an increase in the means of production, of machines and installations is also possible.

A further question relates to housing construction. Here, and in other milieus, this matter is felt to be very important and no one has ever treated construction -- in approaching the plan for 1982 -- as a residual issue, or not a very important matter. One-third of the investment outlay of the country is set aside for socialized construction. How many houses building workers can build from these resources depends on the technology they will apply, or what work organization will be like, on whether there will be less waste on building sites. With today's technology, with today's organization, one can estimate that about 170-180,000 dwellings can be built.

But many of those comrades who know more about building than I do, know that thanks to the saving of materials, thanks to substituting the great-slab technology by another -- this must take some time -- and thanks to a number of other undertakings, it is possible to build more.

We want as many dwellings in Poland as possible. One-third of the investment outlay is alot; this is a great deal. This (?must go) to agriculture, to industry, and to other things. You cannot get something out of nothing. But by means of technical innovations you can solve the matter.

In which direction are efforts proceeding? First, for more repairs, as Comrade Siwak suggested; yes, for this is more work-consuming than material-consuming; more for single family housing, there are no limitations -- let us only hope there will be sufficient cement. The entire housing program, for the next few years, has been worked out in the planning commissions, with the participation of a group of experts, and presented to the Council of Ministers. It will be submitted to the Sejm commission in order to meet those demands which were put forward. However, much as it will be possible to build from these means, so much the better. There is no trend toward cutting or curtailing [word indistinct]. Houses are built not from the notes of the Planning Commission; they are built from cement, bricks -- if there are cement and bricks, there will be houses.

The next matter concerns wages and social benefits; proposals have been raised to increase the benefits for certain groups.

Dear comrades, it is not possible to emerge from the present crisis economic situation in the country by signing ever new benefits. And irrespective of this: Are they supposed to concern building workers, teachers, the lowest earners, or a successive group or employees? For these are the same Polish zloty which are used for goods on the market. If they do not go toward goods, we shall remain in the situation which we have at present: That money is flying around on the market, and there are no goods.

The next matter: Will taxes, prices burden the poorest? [Word indistinct] Adam Juszczyk raised this, and I would like to take up the matter, comrades.

The inflationary processes in our economy have already begun; they began a good few years ago, while over the last year they intensified. For what are those processes which lead to a growth in wages in various categories, a total of over 20 percent growth in wages last year? This is the first manifestation of inflation.

The second manifestation of inflation: the increase in prices for agricultural products, particularly those which have unrestricted prices. What will the industrial enterprises do -- beginning next year -- in cases where they will have the possibility of establishing prices? They will increase them. And so the inflationary processes have begun.

The task of the policy of the state is to conduct an anti-inflationary policy. First, this will consist in the fact that a certain proportion of prices will be directly in the hands of the state. Second, the state must have at its disposal the right to periodically halt the growth of prices, even unrestricted ones, if they have assumed a growth which is too high. And third, what I have said: The state must have at its disposal the right to periodically halt the rise in wages, even in those conditions when the enterprises earn enough for this; if the general balance-sheet does not tally, it will be necessary to resort to this.

I understand that one must respect the fact that they have earned their money. Tito was in a similar situation and also turned to the enterprises: Halt, if you can, the wages increase for the given year, for things are bad in the country. I do not exclude such a situation in our country. It is necessary, comrades, to admit such a possibility. Respect self-management, but respect the general national interest, too. This is necessary for the general equilibrium, for the protection of the interests of the poorest.

Thus, there are no assumptions that inflation will fall above all on the poorest. It would be so if the state did not conduct an anti-inflationary policy. This will be one of the most important functions of the state, which it will be necessary to set in motion.

Comrades. A final observation, for at a Central Committee plenum I cannot refrain from saying that the economy is burning in the cauldron of social conflicts, and that in these conditions the further conduct of the economy -- and as the comrades have stressed -- is immeasurably difficult.

In the conditions of anarchization, all forecasts and moreover all economic actions -- well, it is difficult to say to what results it leads. From the economic point of view it is clear to see, no less than from the political point of view, that the further conduct of the economy in this situation is impossible.

In connection with this there are (?two) ways out to be considered. There are conditions for absolute order in the economic sphere. On the basis of national accord, yes, indeed; in the economic sphere there can be no strikes. The economy lies too close to the fundamental national existence, to its basic interests, for us to be able to afford fun and games.

Therefore, if I am to give honest replies as a professional, I say: Given the production level envisaged for the next year, given an increase of between 3 and 5 percent, there are no chances to count on wage increases! There is a chance that we will survive. Unfortunately, there is no other way. He who makes promises, let him take out of his own pocket and give! Otherwise we will be left with empty words which will recall in 3 months' time and say: Well, they promised, they said, they said things would materialize. Unfortunately it is difficult to envisage [words indistinct]. Given the current rate of production and a realistic outlook, there is no point in deluding oneself that there will be increases. I would put forward a thesis -- completely justified from the economic viewpoint -- that 1982 wage increases should be frozen.

Another matter, raised by Comrade Jaskiernia: Is anyone threatened by unemployment in Poland, particularly the young generation. Let us pause to think. Production in 1981 declined by 13 percent relative to the past year. The state of employment in the economy did not decrease at all; it even grew somewhat. The question arises: What are these people doing, given that the 1980 employment levels are fully maintained, given the smaller output. Where is this 13 percent of people? They are bogged down in enterprises and do not have conditions for full production. Sometimes power is in short supply, at other times it is the raw materials. But this is the real state of affairs: The mining industry is waiting for people. This year it employed, on balance, several thousand. It may do so next year.

Forestry, services, the municipal economy are all waiting for people. Lists of offers, detailing sections of the national economy which are waiting for people will be made public, attached to the draft 1982 plan. So there you are. Let these lists of offers provide information to enterprises where people can be directed, so that they can earn better and produce more. And this will come about because each enterprise will only be able to afford to spend on wages that it has earned. No more money will be forthcoming from anywhere, unless the bank grants temporary credits. But how long can such credits be granted: 6 months, maybe 8, but what then? Well, then you have to pay it all back. This is how matters stand. There is no question of unemployment in Poland. There is a question of transfers between individual sections of the economy. But -- it is quite simple -- people must be willing to work.

In conditions in which you get money for doing nothing you cannot manage the economy, irrespective of whether on the central level or on the level of the individual enterprises. Not a single director colleague of mine will be willing to manage in such conditions; nor can I promise the comrades a blossoming economy in such conditions. Unfortunate, but there you are. This is yet another truth, yet another choice we are facing: Either people transfer themselves to where there is authentic work and extraction, or else they will continue to be bogged down in old conditions and will get their money, since Comrade Krzak's treasury still retains its printing potentials; but such policy is needed as much as one needs a hole in the head! This will lead to nothing at all. That is why we must absolutely oppose the printing of money in order to give people their wages, for such wages mean nothing. We must go with people to where it is possible to actually produce.

Right here and now I want to put forward a different matter, comrades. Confrontation, as a free choice, is not an alternative for social calm and from the economic point of view it is certainly no alternative. This can only be a necessity. If the economy is anarchized so much that we have to resort to confrontation based on force then we have to resort to this. But no one will resort to this on his own free will because a war economy is also a decaying economy, as many of us know from our own experience. Consequently, a war economy cannot be a salvation forever. A war economy might be a necessity, a periodic necessity, but when all is said and done one must try to make sure that an economy flourishes.

There is a chance that if strikes are suspended for the most difficult period or suspended for a lengthy period then 1982 can be conducted in such a way as to make sure that the country comes out of the crisis. All the elements contained in the provisions for the draft plan point to this. If the comrades approve this direction in general and express their penchant and following this give their support for the more optimistic versions, then it is along these lines that we will submit a request at a session of the government, and then to the Sejm, that parliamentary approval be given to these directions of activity for 1982. Thank you for your attention.

Jaruzelski Sums up Discussion

LD281954 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The sixth plenum has just ended its deliberations, literally 3 minutes ago. Wojciech Jaruzelski summed up the discussion. Outlining the economic situation, he emphasized the necessity of extensive anti-inflation activities to make the market healthy, to strengthen the currency and to promote the economic reform. He announced that there would be no new, central changes in December.

The government has passed decisions concerning improvement and standardization of the rationing system. Efficient and equitable distribution of the goods constitutes a condition for this improvement. Cases where the regulations agreed upon are not observed will not be tolerated, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. All sectors of agriculture are being given the same treatment. The Politburo will examine what has been done in the area of industrial production for agriculture. There is a great deal to be done in the areas of social consumption, living conditions and health protection. It is necessary to arrest the decline in output as far as the economy is concerned. Wojciech Jaruzelski mentioned difficulties in the balance of payments. He emphasized the necessity of developing trade with the CEMA countries.

If the economy continues to be an arena of political struggle, there will be no way to emerge from the crisis. No miracle will happen on 1 January. A great deal of work is needed; prudence in decisions, consistency in actions are needed.

Party organizations have a responsible role to play, whereby the point is to create a sociopolitical climate which would facilitate integration of the work forces.

This is what I have managed to jot down from Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech. The text of this speech will be carried in the press on Monday.

More on Jaruzelski Address

LD282030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum ended in Warsaw this evening. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, took the floor during the final part of the session.

He spoke about processes and phenomena taking place in the economy and their social consequences. It will not be possible to solve the problems that accumulate with every passing day if production decline is not arrested and if the economy is not brought back to life. Possibilities to do this do exist -- after all, we have at our disposal an enormous production potential which today is not being used to the fullest.

Wojciech Jaruzelski drew attention to the conditions that will accompany the introduction of the economic reform to which the public links such great hopes. It is, however, necessary to be aware of various threats and dangers posed by so thorough a reconstruction of economic mechanisms. Calm in the country constitutes the basic condition for solving the difficult, accumulated and dangerous problems. Wojciech Jaruzelski remarked that the idea of national accord, put forward by the party, has been subjected to hard trial.

Further on in the speech, the first secretary of the Central Committee dealt with direct attacks on the party, which have been stepped up recently, and stated that any attempts to remove it from factories may lead to an extreme situation.

Continuing to dwell on issues connected with the front of national accord, Wojciech Jaruzelski said respect for principles enshrined in the Constitution is an essential condition.

The first secretary of the party's Central Committee also stressed in his speech the need for concern for the party's ideological and organizational unity and appealed for offensive action in support of the Central Committee resolutions.

Plenum Session

LD281938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Nov 81

["Contents" of resolution of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum read by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee secretary -- recorded]

[Text] The Central Committee states that recently social tensions have grown, fanned by the opponents of socialism. Despite appeals by the Sejm, the party and political parties to put an end to strike actions, social unrest is being unceasingly fanned; strikes are organized and continue.

This already constitutes a direct threat to the existence of the nation and to the external security of the state. Forces hostile to socialism, acting to the detriment of the real interests of the working people and of the state, embark on more actions with the purpose of blocking and sabotaging the government's efforts and of delaying the implementation of the anticrisis program.

A campaign has also gotten underway, aimed against PZPR committees and members. Numerous branches of the NSZZ Solidarity, implementing the political concepts of illegal, anti-socialist organizations, put pressure on the aktiv of the Works' Committees and undertaken attempts to remove the party from work places. It is necessary to put a resolute end to such actions. The Central Committee approves of the position of the Central Committee secretariat, contained in the statement of 24 November this year, and resolutely condemns acts of political adventurism which strike at the party, its constitutional role, and the state's legal order.

All means at the state and party's disposal will be used against the organizers and inspirers of actions aimed at removing the party from socialist work places.

The Central Committee supports the position taken by the Fourth Central Committee Plenum regarding the key problems of socioeconomic and political life of the country. It confirms that the resolution passed at that plenum is topical and it emphasizes the need to implement its provisions consistently. One must resolutely oppose views and actions which hit out against the unity of the party, its ideological-political identity, and Leninist principles of functioning. The struggle against the threat to socialism and against political opponents is the key task of the whole party, its ideological and propaganda front, and in particular of the mass media.

The Central Committee states that in just the same way as no act aimed against the political foundations of a socialist state and violating its constitutional principles and legal norms can be tolerated, in the same way no attack against the fundamental values and principles of the socialist system of Poland in the sphere of ideological and propaganda activity can remain without response.

The Central Committee confirms the will to build a front of national accord. Based on the worker-peasant alliance and linked closely with the intelligentsia, the front of national accord should rally together all patriotic forces of the nation which base themselves on the recognition of the socialist principles of the People's Polish Republic Constitution.

The Central Committee makes it incumbent on the Politburo to make good use of the discussion now being conducted in the party and to come forward together with the allied political parties -- the ZSL and the SD, with social organizations and with representatives of other milieus -- with an initiative to give speedy concrete form to the policy and organizational principles of the front.

The Central Committee recognizes the idea to set up a council of national accord as the first step on the road to creating the front of national accord.

The Central Committee pledges all party echelons and organizations to undertake political and organizational actions for constructing in their sphere of action an alliance of patriotic forces of the community, in the struggle for leading the country out of the profound crisis.

The Central Committee pledges the PZPR Deputies' Club to undertake steps for the rapid consideration and passing by the Sejm of the People's Polish Republic, of a bill on trade unions.

The Central Committee recognizes the need to equip the Government of the People's Polish Republic with full powers essential for effectively countering those destructive actions, devastating the country and its economy, threatening the socialist state, the public order and security.

In connection with this, the Central Committee pledges the PZPR Deputies Club to come forward with an initiative for immediately implementing proceedings on the matter of a draft bill concerning emergency measures of action in the interests of protecting the citizens and state.

The Central Committee recognizes as necessary the implementation of the economic reform, as from 1 January 1982. The work on the bills ought to be accelerated to the maximum degree. The legal acts connected with the transitional period ought to be conveyed to the enterprises by the end of this year.

The principles for the activity of enterprises in this period ought to accord with the ultimate system of solutions, contained in the directions of the economic reform, and to consider the social aims and specific economic conditions in 1982.

The Central Committee confirms the current nature of tasks contained in the resolution of the third plenum and makes it incumbent on party echelons and organizations to discuss at plenary sessions by the end of the first quarter of 1982 the whole complex of issues pertaining to the plan for next year, the preparations for introducing the economic reform and the development of workers' self-management at enterprises. Factory, urban, district and voivodship committees ought to present to workers' self-managements and People's Councils their suggestions and proposals for the plan of 1982.

The Central Committee, relying on the opinions of commissions of the Central Committee, recognizes that the preliminary provisions, which have been presented by the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, and which are to be included in the draft of the central socioeconomic plan for 1982, might form a basis for drawing up next year's plan. During the course of further work, government bodies should analyze in detail and make use of the observations, suggestions and proposals of commissions of the Central Committee and should give them an answer by the end of December this year.

In conditions of a drop in production and of growing tensions on the domestic market one must ensure the protection of the material situation of people with the lowest incomes. This aim will be served by increases in minimum wages and old-age pensions, by the gradual elimination of the old portfolio system, and by increasing family and education allowances. The social needs of these families will form an important guideline for the economic apparatus and enterprises in defining the structure and range of output of articles and services and also in the sphere of the level of their retail prices.

One must give special social status to the matter of protecting people who find themselves in a situation of helplessness. In accordance with the resolution of the ninth congress, in the present situation one cannot allow a further increase in the income gap. Connected with the introduction of the economic reform is a change in retail and supply prices.

The changes in retail prices, in accordance with the principle of social justice, must not lower the level at which the groups of population live who receive the lowest incomes. The changes in the retail prices of basic consumer goods, and especially food, fuel and energy, must be submitted to honest and credible consultation with the party organizations, the trade unions and the whole of society. These consultations have to be carried out efficiently, in accordance with an appropriately-determined procedure. The aims and assumptions relating to social policy ought to be clearly defined in the central annual plan and ought to be formulated in a separate chapter. As a result of the deterioration of the housing situation in society, the Central Committee considers that the preliminary assumptions for the draft plan for 1982 ought to be reanalyzed in improving the conditions for the development of private housing construction. The Central Committee makes it incumbent on the government to present, by the end of the first 6 months of the coming year, a program for speeding up housing construction after 1982.

The Central Committee makes it incumbent on the Politburo to review, jointly with the Government Presidium, and by 15 December, the matter of the full supply to mining and workforces with the means that precondition a growth in the extraction of coal and a definite improvement in the supply to miners, especially of food. The long-term assumptions of the development of mining in Poland and of the program of economies, of eliminating waste and streamlining the exploitation of coal, will be the subject of a Central Committee plenary session during the first quarter of the coming year. In order to increase the number of food items offered one has to envisage measures in the socio-economic plan that condition the achievement of growth in agricultural production and that cut back the losses in the turnover and processing of agricultural produce. The Central Committee acknowledges it to be necessary for the government to work on a program by the end of January 1982 for adapting the national economy to the needs of agriculture and the food industry. Getting the unusually difficult economic situation under control in the course of the next few months calls for a concentration of actions and resources on the production of food; on export production and in coal mining; on the power industry and heat engineering; on the supply of medicines and for personal hygiene, and on public transport.

The Central Committee expresses its thanks to the workforces who work on free Saturdays. At present work on free Saturdays is a difficult but indispensable precondition for increasing the production of raw materials, of an improvement in market supply and of surviving winter. The PZPR Central Committee confirms its unyielding will to continue the process of socialist renewal.

It appeals to all patriots, who proceed from the position of constitutional principles of the system of the Polish People's Republic, to mobilize forces within the framework of the front of national accord, to overcome the crisis by joint efforts of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, efforts of the entire nation.

Department Personnel Elected

LD282304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The 2-day plenum of the PZPR Central Committee ended in Warsaw this evening.

After the discussion, addressed by 20 speakers, the draft resolution of the sixth plenum was discussed. After the submission of remarks, supplements and amendments, the document was adopted with three abstentions.

At the sixth plenum, the appointment of Stanislaw Zieba as head of the Central Committee's Agricultural Department was confirmed. The appointment of the head of the Department of Culture has been postponed until the next session. The remaining heads of Central Committee was also set up today and editorial councils of central party (?publications) were also confirmed.

WALESA URGES RESTRAINT OVER ALCOHOL PRICE RISE

LD280020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] As transpires from the communique given to PAP by the Presidium of Solidarity's National Commission, the Presidium of this commission has protested to the Government Presidium against the fact that the union has not been consulted on price rises.

The Information Bureau of Solidarity, Mazowsze region, has made public a special statement by Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity's National Commission. He warns against the organization of strikes in protest against the rise of alcohol prices. This is the most direct way, Lech Walesa states, in which the union can be split. This time the world will say: This is the end if they are striking because of vodka.

Expressing his disapproval of the announced rise in alcohol prices, the chairman of Solidarity's National Commission stated that the National Commission Presidium and regional chairmen will discuss this matter at their meeting on 3 December. Until that time I appeal, Lech Walesa stated, to all branches of Solidarity to refrain from any action.

Walesa Statement

LD281938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Lech Walesa's statement in connection with the rise in the price of alcohol has met with a positive response in the union ranks. Among other things, it was unanimously approved and adopted by the Presidium of the Radom Interfactory Workers Committee. The Presidium resolution states that following the government's unilateral breaking off of talks on a subject as serious as the events of June 1976, this region had grounds to undertake protest actions, However, bearing in mind the situation in the union, it suspended these actions. In view of the interest in Lech Walesa's statement, PAP has sent us the full text. This text contains a lot of quite controversial formulae. Here it is.

In August 1980 we won the strike and the whole world admired our discipline. It was possible thanks to the introduction of the banning of the sale of alcohol. There was not a single bottle of vodka in the whole tri-city. That strike was a natural, spontaneous, sudden action by a society fighting for its rights. At present the majority of strikes are being deliberately and artificially created. It has now even come to the point where we are beginning to strike against the rise in the price of alcohol. That's the best possible way to break up the union. This time the world will say: If they strike over vodka, that's the limit. The public has swallowed the rises in the prices of bread, butter, gasoline and other essentials. However, this latest price rise is a common or vulgar provocation. It is meant to make fools of us before the world. It is meant to show that we are a nation of drunks. The moment was not chosen by accident: Christmas is on the way. We won't allow this level of confrontation to be imposed on us. Let us not allow ourselves to be pushed down to such a degrading moral level. Vodka will not determine the fate of this country and this society. We have emerged victorious from tests more serious than the one we are now facing.

The National Commission Presidium and the regional chairmen will discuss this matter at a meeting on 3 December. There we will draw up a bill. We ourselves choose the subjects and venues of confrontation. Alcohol will certainly not be such a subject. We will not be provoked by this. We will not violate the values of a union which at present is working on the implementation of the Solidarity program -- our program -- which will make it possible to pull the country out of this situation. Until that time, I appeal to all Solidarity units to refrain from all actions.

WALESA INTERVIEW ON SOCIAL COUNCIL, MEDIA ACCESS

LD282232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Nov 81

["Excerpt" of interview with Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa conducted by Warsaw Radio journalist Andrzej Jelenski on 28 November; place not indicated -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] A social council for the national economy is one of the issues dealt with during talks between the government and Solidarity.

[Answer] In order for the government to enjoy confidence, decisions and solutions must pass through a group which is by its nature social and which is understood by society. That is why a council of this kind -- if it is properly understood -- well, it is very much needed. Certain key decisions would pass through it, it would state what is incorrect, what should be put right, of what the public should be made aware through television and radio, what to advocate [words indistinct]. That is why a council of this kind -- one that will really receive public acceptance, one that is so sensible and wise as to allow only correct, solid and national initiatives to pass -- is really needed.

[Question] The government has put forward the concept of a mixed commission. What is your view, sir, of this?

[Answer] One can try to detect sincere intentions; but one can also try to detect insincere intentions. We already possess a sufficient number of statutory organizatons and names -- National Unity Front and others. Of course, the government may take offense. It will be renewal, these institutions will be different, they will do good work; well, one might believe in this. But, I think that once we have been betrayed, well, this time we wish to arrive at these solutions, but through solving the problems that life presents and that the members and the public wish to solve. Therefore: forward to agreement, through solution of problems of foremost importance to the people.

[Question] It is to be expected that over the new few days talks will get underway on the subject of Solidarity's access to the mass media.

[Answer] This is one of the important areas -- maybe the most important one -- that will allow us to present our position and views directly. We do not say we possess a prescription for wisdom, for the best solutions. But a discussion conducted by us, the expression of views, would clarify a lot and, at the same time, it would show we are genuinely proceeding in the direction of renewal. It would show that everything, even the television, is, properly speaking, ours; meaning, belonging to society -- not belonging to the Solidarity trade union, but to society. It would show that the public can avail itself of it and say what it should and wants to say.

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TALKS ON SOCIAL COUNCIL

LD271140 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov (PAP) -- The round of government-Solidarity talks held at the Council of Ministers today ranged over the union's conception of the social council of national economy and the government proposal to set up a mixed commission. Professor Bafia and Grzegorz Palka chaired the talks for the government and Solidarity, respectively.

The government side asked if, after the council was set up and gave a positive opinion on a specific government decision, Solidarity would abstain from organizing strikes expressing opposition to that decision. Palka replied that by setting up the council, the union would vest in it part of its authority. Therefore, in his opinion, there would be no need for Solidarity to reconsider matters already settled by the council.

Next, the government side presented its conception of the government-union mixed commission, a forum to consider and agree on all the most crucial problems of the working people. The commission would evaluate implementation of social agreements, give its opinion on the policy of prices and compensation, as well as wages and social benefits, and would be consulted on legislation concerning the functioning of the economy. In the understanding of the government side, the council would be also a platform for agreeing on proposals and demands put to the government by the individual trade unions, and the other side around. The mixed commission would be also expected to agree a common standpoint on the planned anti-crisis measures and solution of local conflicts.

The government side stated that the main intention of appointing the mixed commission is to create a forum for joint discussion of the government with all trade unions.

Asked by the unionists on what basis the mixed commission's decisions would be taken, Professor Bafia replied that this should take place on the basis of consensus reached after detailed discussions and negotiations.

The sides agreed that at the successive round of talks to be held shortly, the sides will present more detailed projects of the proposed solutions.

The government side also suggested that Solidarity consider the possibility of merging the two conceptions to work out on this basis a kind of "third solution."

Summing up, Professor Bafia emphasized the importance of the fact that the union withdrew its previous proposal that the social council be empowered with the right to veto the government decisions. He said that the government is open to the proposal of setting up an organ whose character and shape ensured that through the operation of the organ the government would gain greater credibility and would be able to operate more efficiently.

Grzegorz Palka said that the union hoped to take a more resolute stance on its conception. With regard to the government proposal, he said that the principle of consensus would diminish the effectiveness of the prospective mixed commission. On the suggestion of the "third solution," Palka stated that in the present shape the conceptions of the government and Solidarity were separate notions.

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TALKS ON ECONOMIC REFORM

Baka, Markel Comments

LD271720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] In the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw, a meeting has begun between the government plenipotentiary for economic reform, Minister Wladyslaw Baka, and representatives of the negotiating group of the National Commission [KK] of NSZZ Solidarity, headed by KK Presidium member, Jacek Markel.

During today's debates, as Minister Wladyslaw Baka told journalists immediately before the meeting, the government wishes to discuss the individual draft bills and directives connected with the economic reform. He added that on many matters there is agreement by Solidarity regarding solutions proposed by the government.

The government press spokesman Jerzy Urban, who was present at the meeting with the journalists, reported that in view of the bitter propaganda campaign being conducted against the mass media, an agreement on a date for a meeting between the government and union delegations for determining matters connected with Solidarity's access to these resources is not in his opinion expedient.

A condition for undertaking talks, as the press spokesman stressed, is the cessation of this action, and the creation of an appropriate climate for negotiations.

Report on 'Working Meeting'

LD272058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform, and Professor Zdzislaw (Sadowski), talks are being held in the office of the Counci of Ministers between representatives of the government and the negotiating group of NSZZ Solidarity's National Commission led by member of the National Commission Presidium Jacek Markel. The talks can be characterized as a working meeting. The Solidarity representatives put forward the opinion that the principles of reform should be agreed with the union before the draft legal acts and executive regulations are debated by the Sejm. The individual decisions of the draft principles for the activity of enterprises in the coming year were discussed in detail, mainly the question of the system of material supply, as well as the forms and scope of distribution. Elements of the motivating system were also discussed, including the principles of [illegible]ges [to be drawn] from the wages fund and the possibilities being created for enterprises in the sphere of foreign trade.

The government side presented certain changes introduced in these spheres as a result of consultation, also taking into account the opinions and remarks recently put forward by NSZZ Solidarity.

During today's talks, the representatives of Solidarity's negotiating group questioned primarily the assumptions of the system of financing enterprises, stressing that the solutions proposed may provoke an excessive desire in enterprises to reduce employment. They also indicated that during the transitional period significant distrubances in the employment system may occur. The talks are continuing.

More on Talks

LD280448 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Talks were held in Warsaw yesterday between government and Solidarity National Commission [KK] representatives on the issue of the economic reform. The union's representatives expressed the view that the principles of the reform should be agreed with them before draft normative acts are submitted before the Sejm.

A detailed discussion was held on the conditions in which the economy will find itself next year. A statement by the Solidarity group says that it would be premature for the Council of Ministers to pass draft economic reform laws to the Sejm in their present form because of the considerable divergencies between these draft laws and the expectations of the community. The demand was put forward that these draft laws be first consulted with and accepted by Solidarity. In the union's view, an essential condition for the economic reform is a transformation of structures in the national economy which means an actual liquidation of associations. [Words indistinct] coupled with a considerable reduction of the scale of central organizations and an appropriate, institutional securing of community coparticipation in shaping the economy, something that is linked with the concept of the social council on national economy.

The government plenipotentiary for economic reform assured that all problems and proposals submitted by Solidarity will be presented at the next session of the government. It has been agreed that the talks will be continued next week.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Views Impasse

LD281140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Yesterday, as we know, talks began about economic reform between the government and the negotiating team of NSZZ Solidarity. Unfortunately, it has to be said that an unexpected impasse has arisen in those talks. From the statement by the government side we know that the government plenipotentiary for economic reform proposed setting up a system of daily consultations on the further problems of the economic reform with NSZZ Solidarity, because the [word indistinct] of consultations to date was too drawn out, which clearly clashes with society's needs. The talks have struck an impasse, although the systemic solutions are so urgently needed, writes the author of an article in today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY which discusses yesterday's talks. It is hard to disagree with its assessment.

Solidarity Statement

LD281824 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (PAP) -- A statement by the negotiating group of the Solidarity National Commission says in particular: The group believes it is too early for the Council of Ministers to submit to the Sejm the draft laws on economic reform in their present form, because they differ substantially from the public's expectations. We believe that, in view of the importance of the reform, the government should submit the draft laws to the Sejm only after they have been approved by our trade unions. We believe this would be a [word indistinct] step toward achieving a social agreement which both sides consider indispensable.

After having exchanged views and having heard the government's amendments to a successive version of the draft "resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning the principles of operation of state enterprises in 1982," the negotiating group deems it indispensable that the next meeting should be exclusively devoted to this question.

In connection with the report that the government intends to implement instructions on the principles of operation of state enterprises in 1982 before the Sejm adopts the law enabling the government to issue resolutions, we declare that this gives rise to a situation that is dangerous from the social point of view. Not only would these instructions not be subject to parliamentary control but the text of the draft is unacceptable in view of its excessive divergence from the principles of economic reform which are in keeping with the public's expectations.

GOVERNMENT, SIEDLCE PRIVATE FARMERS BEGIN TALKS

LD272000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Talks between a government commission and the National Protest Action Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers began today in the Siedlce youth organizations building, which has been occupied by sit-in strikers for the last 3 weeks. The government commission is led by Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Management Andrzej Kacala, and the National Protest Action Committee of Solidarity is represented by Edmund (Brygiel), who heads the Protest Committee of the Siedlce Voivodship NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. The talks are also attended by Siedlce Deputy Voivda Marek (Belent) and Chairman of the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers Jan Kulaj. The talks are being conducted in the presence of all the the protesting farmers who are in the occupied building, and are being relayed outside the building.

WLOCLAWEK FARMERS DEMANDS CONVEYED TO GOVERNMENT

LD292000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] The occupation of the office of the Viovodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations [WZKOR] in Wloclawek by a group of 100 farmers who are members of Rural Solidarity in Dobrzyn and Kujawy region has been going on for 6 days now. The strike is supported by Rural Solidarity members in other regions of the country.

The independent farmers' trade unions are not a part of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers which is led by Jan Kulaj.

Because most of the demands submitted by the strikers to the Wloclawek voivoda are national in character, they have been conveyed to the office of the Council of Ministers.

'Illegal' Sit-In Investigated

LD292005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Excerpts] As our Bydgoszcz correspondent reports, the almost 100-strong group of private farmers, members of NSZZ Rural Solidarity from the Dobrzyn and Kujawy region, are still staging a sit-in in the building of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations in Wloclawek.

The regional prosecutor's office in Wloclawek is conducting preliminary investigations concerning the illegal entry and occupation of the building.

SEJM COMMISSION STUDIES SITUATION IN RADOM

LD272300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The Sejm Chancellory reports that the Sejm Commission of Science and Technical Progress during today's session studied the situation at the Higher School of Engineering in Radom. Reports on this topic were submitted by: Professor Jan Szczepanski, deputy chairman of the Sejm Commission of Science and Technical Progress; Professor Jan Janowski; Professor Jerzy Bukowski; and Professor Jerzy Nawrocki, minister of Science, higher education and technology.

The commission fully supported the actions taken to solve the conflict by the Main Council of Science and Higher Education and the conference of rectors of higher education institutions. The commission expressed the conviction that conditions have been created for the solution of the local conflict which has recently contributed to the disorganization of work throughout higher education.

PRIMATE GLEMP MEETS WITH DEPUTY PREMIER OZDOWSKI

[LD272142 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (PAP) -- Poland's primate, Dr Jozef Glemp, today met with vice-premier Professor Jerzy Ozdowski, chairman of the Council for the Family.

The council's activity in organising social assistance for families during the winter was reviewed. The need for cooperation of all people of good will in this task was emphasized. The primate acquainted himself with the draft of the social policy model based on man's dignity and his participation in social life.

The state authority, being in the service of society and the family, creates through social policy propitious conditions for integral development of every citizen.

The hitherto progress in the creation of national agreement which can become an important factor of rapprochment and conciliation of all honest Poles dedicated to the salvation of the motherland was also discussed.

GLEMP'S HOMILY ON COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

LD290714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] A dialogue between the government and the working world is needed in our country at present. The church is expressing its support for this dialogue in the interest of the nation, the primate of Poland, Archibishop Jozef Glemp, stated in a homily delivered last night in Wroclaw.

He added that it is not the role of the church to concern itself with politics but that it must be there where affairs of the nation are at stake. The father primate referred in his homily also to the ages-old Piast [first Polish dynasty], the history of Wroclaw and the western lands and also recalled the toil of post-war reconstruction. At that time a great deal of work, faith and hope for a better future helped in effectively rebuilding the country.

More on Wroclaw Homily

LD292222 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov (PAP) -- On the second day of his two-day priestly visit to the Wroclaw archidiocese the Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp today visited Walbryzych, which he did in connection with the Miners' Day due December 4. He served a field mass at the local stadium, and in a homily delivered on the occasion, he called for honest work to get the country out of the crisis, for peace and order, for discipline at every work stand, and for mutual kindness and understanding.

Next the primate took part in religious rites at Poland's copper mining centre of Lubin and served a field mass there.

In his yesterday's homily at the Wroclaw Cathedral, on which we reported earlier, the primate said the great social unrest in Poland should be assessed not only from the point of view of the rule of law but also from the moral angle. The interests of one group of people are being defended at the expense of the interest of society, he charged. To introduce order we should see things from a number of angles, he added.

Making a reference to people's doubts as to the effectiveness of the summit talks he had with Premier Jaruzelski and Solidarnosc unions boss Lech Walesa, the primate said "politics is no business of the church. So when the primate takes up talks, it is not politics. The church, though, cannot be absent from where the nation's affairs are at stake. It is the gospel and social order that continue to be the politics of the church. If we take part in 'summit talks' then we do so to provide that aspect of the truths with which the church in Poland is concerned. The peace of man's inner order, the pace of kindness, social order -- that is our proposal, our programme."

EPISCOPATE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION 25, 26 NOV

LD272208 Warsaw PAP in English 1732 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (PAP) -- The 181st Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate was held in Warsaw on November 25 and 26, chaired by the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Episcopate's Press Office reported.

Primate Glemp informed the conference about his talks with Pope John Paul II during his recent stay in Rome. The talks with the pope covered mainly John Paul II's pilgrimage to Poland for the celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the sacred image of Black Madonna of Jasna Gora of Czestochowa, due next year.

The pontiff received with joy the invitation of the Polish Episcopate to visit once again his motherland in August next year. The news on the visit aroused new, best hopes in the entire society. Formal invitations will be extended to the Pope in the nearest future.

"We must prepare above all spiritually for the meeting with the pontiff," the communique of the episcopate says. "This means a reconciliation with God and among brothers. The spirit of national conciliation must prevail in social public life."

The announced papal visit calls for putting in order many problems in the country. The country is facing many dangers. Dark clouds are hanging over it, threatening with fratricidal struggle and the loss of the attained values. We cannot extricate the country from various crisis in other way but through the uniting of the efforts of all Poles, both individual and organized social groups. The bishops are awakening a new hope that the coming out of the crisis is possible.

"There can be no issues which we, as Poles, could not solve by themselves regardless of different outlooks or political beliefs", the communique says.

"All prejudices and self- or group interests must be removed. The good of the country, as the supreme value must find a protection for itself. The tested road to the attainment of this goal are negotiations of all the sides concerned at a common table. The talks must be, of course, sincere and honest. We owe all what has been attained in the toilsome period of the renewal of our country to courageous [word indistinct]. No one should lack this courage also today.

Referring to the Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa meeting, the communique says that "the meeting, assessed by international opinion as an event of exceptional significance, is approved by the conference of the episcopate. The church, the episcopate are not a political force; they are a moral authority. This is why [word indistinct] representatives taking part in the meetings concerning the nation fill a special mission, not a political one. The primate of Poland expressed the conviction that national accord will be realized both in the form of solution of concrete problems and through the creation of new indispensable structures.

"The bishops are of the opinion that necessary is a many-sided creation of conditions favouring agreement and conciliation. One of these conditions is true information about the actions of the state authorities, trade unions, the church, people of science and culture, all social groups. Mass media -- the radio, television, the press -- cannot use half-truths or ignore some problems for this leads to falseness and awakens anger of people. In such a difficult period all sides must observe responsibility for the word," the communique said. The aggravation of difficulties which the coming winter can bring should release in everybody solidarity in extending assistance to those who need it and also in solving new social tension. The trade union Solidarity which gained esteem among wide circles of the society can play positive role in this area", the communique said.

The bishops recall that the body of the nation is the whole. Every social group has a special task to perform in today's difficult situation of the nation. The countryside is responsible for feeding the nation. At the same time, farmers are right in expecting assistance from industry. Nowadays, an equitable bilateral exchange of goods between the town and the countryside is a moral duty. Besides, one must not permit antagonisms emerging over this between inhabitants of the towns and countryside. Similarly, peasants must not be opposed to workers, and workers and peasants must not be set at variance with intelligentsia. Every Pole, irrespective of whether he does civilian or military service, should bring his contribution to augmenting the well-being of the motherland.

The plenary conference of the episcopate heard a report on the work on the joint government-episcopate commission saying that its activity contributes to restoring credibility and confidence between the state and the church, which considerably stabilizes social relations.

"The Polish episcopate is vitally and deeply interested in the successful completion of the beatification process of Pope John XXIII, the creator of the Vatican Council Renewal, and in efforts to beatify Primate August [name indistinct] predecessor of Stefan Wyszynski", the communique said.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD262156 Warsaw PAP in English 1729 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov (PAP) -- President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received in the Belweder Palace the Australian foreign minister, Anthony Austin Street, who arrived in Poland for a three day visit yesterday. The talks concerned problems of the development of relations between the two countries, especially questions of economic cooperation. Also the international situation was discussed along with problems of a dialogue serving the interests of security and the solution of international conflicts by peaceful means. The guest showed interest in the situation in Poland and especially the ways of overcoming difficulties in the national economy.

The Australian foreign minister, Anthony Austin Street, was later received by Poland's Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The sides discussed the current state of Polish-Australian relations stressing the possibility of their development, especially in economy. They also touched upon current international issues. The meeting was attended by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. Present was Australian Ambassador to Poland John Robson Burgess.

Talking to journalists, Australia's Foreign Minister Anthony Austin Street said that the latest experience and problems confronting Poland and the necessary measures to be taken to overcome the present situation figured prominently in his talks here. The minister added that very good relations have always existed between Australia and Poland. Links between the two countries have been especially strong also because large Polish communities live in Australia. That fact is a good basis for relations between the two countries which, the minister hopes, will be further developed.

Apart from the meetings at the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, Minister Street had talks today at the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of foreign Affairs.

Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission, informed the Australian visitor about Poland's current socio-economic situation and the direction of the government's actions to overcome the crisis. Vice-Premier Madej said that beside problems of such key importance for the economy as increased coal output and development of agricultural production, the present high indebtedness of Poland in the capitalist and socialist countries was an extra burden to the economy. In that connection Poland will strive to maximize exports. But to do this more commodity credits would be needed including those from Australia to purchase on the possibly most favourable terms Australian wool, hides and fodder grain in 1982.

Minister Street assured Vice-Premier Madej that he will lay before his government Poland's postulates.

During the meeting views were exchanged on a number of economic questions of interest to the two sides. Those present were Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski and experts of the Planning Commission, as well as Australia's ambassador to Poland and members of Minister Street's party.

The Polish-Australian plenary talks at the Polish Foreign Ministry concluded today were presided over by the two foreign ministers.

The two foreign ministers exchanged viewpoints on the current international situation and discussed the present state and the future development of relations between the two states. Reviewing the Polish-Australian political, economic and cultural relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction that these contacts were conducive to the development of friendly relations between the two states, as well as fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation. This also serves all broader development of states to which the two countries attach great weight.

Also today the Australian visitor saw the old town of Warsaw and the [words indistinct].

Minister Concludes Visit

LD272205 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (PAP) -- Australia's Foreign Minister Anthony Austin Street left Poland today at the end of his two-day visit to Poland. He was bidden farewell by Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

Earlier today Minister Street held a press conference during which he spoke about the talks he had held in Warsaw.

"The talks I have had were frank and open. I had the opportunity to meet and have discussions with all forces engaged in the huge debate now under way in Poland," said Australia's Foreign Minister Anthony Austin Street at a press conference ending his two-day visit to Poland.

The minister said that the Polish side was interested in broadening bilateral economic contacts and Australian assistance in this field. He added that Polish suggestions will be discussed by the government in Canberra.

It has been also agreed during the talks in Warsaw that bilateral talks on the arrivals of Poles in Australia will be continued. The subject of Polish immigration to Australia was not discussed in detail because this issue lies within the competence of the minister for immigration. Over the last two years, about 6,000 Poles arrived in Australia annually.

During the meetings with Poland's Primate Archbishop Glemp, and Lech Walesa, which were not part of the official programme, Minister Street had the opportunity, as he said, to gain an idea about the role played by the church and Solidarnosc in the present Polish situation. Aid coming to Poland from social and private sources in Australia was also broached during these meetings.

Minister Street stressed that he was greatly impressed by the balanced way in which the Polish side presented the difficulties with which the country is grappling and the immense weight of the political and economic changes now being discussed by the government and Solidarnosc, with the participation of the church.

Minister Street declared that he will transmit to the Australian Government the Polish side's interest in the possibility of expanding economic cooperation and obtaining new credits for purchases of Australian raw materials. Referring to the arrival of Poles in Australia, estimated to be at the rate of 6,000 annually over the last two years, Minister Street voiced the conviction that matters connected with these arrivals will be the subject of talks between representatives of the two countries. These matters, said the minister, are now being discussed in Australia by a representative of the Austrian Government, the country in which there are large groups of Polish citizens who have left for the West.

Joint Press Communique

LD272208 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (PAP) -- Today was the last day of the official visit to Poland paid by Australian minister for foreign affairs, Anthony Austin Street. The press communique published at the end of the visit says that the Polish-Australian talks were held in a friendly and business-like atmosphere. The sides exchanged views on the international situation and also discussed the present state and future development of bilateral relations between Poland and Australia.

The ministers, expressing their concern over current tensions, pointed to the need for increased efforts by all the states to improve the international situation and to solve conflicts and eliminate the sources of tension by peaceful means.

They agreed that the escalating arms race is a major threat to peace, security and stability in international relations.

Both ministers warmly welcomed the announcement of negotiations between the USSR and the USA on intermediate range nuclear weapons in Europe.

In assessing the situation in Europe and its international implications, the ministers pointed to the importance of dialogue and detente in the relations between the East and the West. They expressed hope that the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the CSCE countries would guarantee and enhance co-operation in this regard, with consequent benefit to stability in other regions.

The ministers exchanged views on situation in Asia and Oceania, stressing the importance of this region in shaping peace, security and international co-operation.

They attached importance to the international efforts to harness all effective measures for the progress and development of the peoples of developing countries. They noted that progress in this area could make a significant contribution to the strengthening of international security. They expressed the view that the momentum arising from recent international meetings over the issue of global negotiations should be sustained.

In the course of the talks, the important contribution of Australians of Polish descent to the growth of Australia and Polish-Australian relations was emphasized. The ministers also discussed some consular questions of mutual concern.

In reviewing the political, economic and cultural contacts between both countries, the ministers noted with satisfaction that these contacts add to the growth of friendly relations. They assist in fruitful and mutually advantageous co-operation between states of various socio-political systems on the grounds of equality, mutual respect and in accordance with the charter of the United Nations.

Both ministers indicated the importance they attach to the continuing development of trade relations between the two countries. They restated the importance attached by their governments to the growth of co-operation in the areas of culture, science and technology.

The Australian foreign minister invited the Polish foreign minister to pay an official visit to Australia.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SOVIETS REVIEWED

LD230946 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Nov (PAP) -- Imports from the CMEA countries of which 90 per cent comes from the Soviet Union supply the main needs of the Polish industry, agriculture, construction, transport, as well as food demand of the population.

This year the Soviet Union granted Poland a credit of 805 million dollars for food purchases in the West and deferred repayment of an earlier credit worth 650 million dollars. Moreover, the Soviet Union gave Poland a credit of 500 million rubles in Soviet deliveries of raw and intermediate materials and rescheduled repayment of an earlier loan of 614 million rubles. It accepted Poland's balance of payments deficit in trade exchange in 1980 and 1981 totalling 2.140 million rubles.

In spite of its own difficulties on the food market, the Soviet Union provided Poland this year with emergency food aid consisting of 100,000 tonnes wheat, 10,000 tonnes rice, 36,000 tonnes [word indistinct], 30,000 tonnes of meat, as well as cigarettes and matches.

Poland's production potential could only be kept in operation thanks to stable and often increased supply deliveries by the CMEA partners, especially the Soviet Union. Soviet deliveries supply hundred per cent of Polish crude oil consumption and that of iron ore, cotton, asbestos, potassium fertilizers and also, the lacking quantities of natural gas, aluminum, cellulose, manganese ores and oil products. Payment for these commodities is made on exceptionally convenient terms. For raw materials Poland chiefly pays with merchandise, in addition winning every sixth foreign exchange zlotys as low or interest-free credit.

For every foreign exchange zloty gained on the Soviet market, on the one hand, and the dollar markets on the other, Poland was able to purchase in the Soviet Union three times more crude oil, 3.2 times more aluminum, 3.4 times more potassium fertilizers, etc., including 16 basic raw materials. If the raw and intermediate materials actually imported by Poland in 1980 had to be purchased from capitalist countries at world prices, the sum total would have exceeded by 3.5 billion dollars the cost of such purchases from the Soviet Union. This is the result of the method adopted by the CMEA for shaping raw material prices on markets of all CMEA partners, which also applies to the price of raw materials exported to Poland. But in Polish deliveries to the Soviet Union, raw materials account merely for 12 per cent of the value of all merchandise sold, whereas in Soviet deliveries to Poland raw materials account for 65 per cent.

Because of the structure of that exchange Poland stands to gain even more in the future from trade with the Soviet Union. The Soviet market has and will continue to absorb large quantities of products of the electro-engineering, shipbuilding, chemical and light industries and has large demand for construction and assembly services, deliveries of complete installations and turn key projects, as well as industrial consumer goods. Thus, even in conditions of the present crisis, payment for Soviet raw and intermediate materials can be made in the form of deliveries of highly sophisticated finished products, which is the most cost-effective transaction. An extra advantage is the fact that Soviet contracts are always long-term transactions and practically quantitatively unlimited provided all contract terms are met by the partner.

The understanding shown by the Soviet partner to Poland's catastrophic payments situation and the credits granted are an immense boom to our country preparing for the ecoromic reform and trade expansion capable to pull the country out of debt.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH GDR TRADE UNIONS

LD242324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (ADN) -- An agreement has been concluded in the Polish capital on cooperation between the Bezirk executives of the Industrial Trade Unions and trade unions of the GDR capital and the Industrial Branch Trade Unions of Warsaw, and also between Berlin factories and the factory committees of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions of Warsaw factories and institutions.

A delegation of the FDGB Bezirk executive has been staying in the Polish capital at the invitation of the coordinating commission of the Warsaw Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTION ISSUED

AU281550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the RCP Central Committee" -- AGERPRES headline; adopted on 26 November in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, gathered in plenary meeting on November 26, 1981, analysed the activity carried out for the fulfilment of the 1981 plan as well as the objectives and tasks of the 1982 plan, the ways of improving the entire activity of socioeconomic development of the homeland.

The plenary meeting is highly appreciative of the masterly exposition of the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on the growing role of the party bodies and organizations, of communists in implementing the resolutions of the twelfth party congress, in firmly applying the new economic-financial mechanism, strengthening worker self-management, self-financing and population's self-supply by territorial units, improved planning and management of the economic activity, steady development of socialist, worker democracy. The exposition presented the main, most ardent problems of our socioeconomic life, on which the fulfilment in best conditions of the whole plan for next year, of the five-year plan depend. just as the implementation of the twelfth party congress resolutions. The exposition also presents the way in which the party and state, the entire people should act for solving them, the ways of steadily improving the general socioeconomic activities. The plenary meeting considers, as an example for the entire party and people, the high sense of party, revolutionary exigency and responsibility in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu examined various shortcomings and negative states of affairs, the analysis made of the activity of the party and state bodies and organizations, of worker self-management bodies. The plenary meeting also considers as exemplary the high confidence of the secretary general in the capability of our party and people to act in a revolutionary spirit for overcoming difficulties, for ensuring Romania's firm advance on the road of socialism and communism.

The plenary meeting decides that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's exposition be adopted as a programme-like document for the activity of the whole party, of the state bodies, of all working people in fulfilling the tasks for next year and for the five-year plan period.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee is also highly appreciative of the tireless activity the party secretary general is carrying on for the implementation of the twelfth congress resolutions, his remarkable role in the organization and smooth running of economic and societal affairs, in an enhanced leading political role of the party, in the government of society, in the resolution of the major questions of building socialism in our homeland, in the interest of welfare and happiness of the masses of working people, of our entire people.

Assessing in the positive the achievements scored in the first year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period in industry, agriculture, in the other economic branches, in accentuating the qualitative aspects of the production of material goods, in developing science, education and culture, in raising the people's material and spiritual standards of living, the plenary meeting highlights that this proves the correctness of the Romanian Communist Party's policy, of its strategic line and practical activity grounded on the application of the principles of scientific socialism and general objective laws to the specific conditions in Romania. The grandiose achievements scored in our country prove that the Romanian Communist Party creditably fulfils its leading role in society, and highlight the superiority of our socialist system, the power and creative capacity of the working class -- the leading class of society -- of the peasantry and intelligentsia, of the entire people which, under the leadership of the party, is making its socialist and communist destiny.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee analysed in a critical and self-critical spirit some shortcomings in the economic activity, some negative states of affairs which must be eliminated as soon as possible.

The plenary meeting considered that they had objective causes but particularly subjective ones, being caused by deficiencies in the management and planning activity of the economy, in the work carried on by the party and state bodies and organizations for the settlement of the complex questions of our country's development. The plenary meeting firmly asked for the liquidation of self-content and indolence manifest by some cadres, of mistrust in our own forces, in the capability of the working people in our homeland to solve socio-economic development questions, of the tendency of obsequiousness to what is foreign.

The plenary meeting highlighted the difficulties caused to our national economy by the sharpening world economic crisis which has affected all countries, by the financial-currency situation and the increase of interest rates on an international plane; and related to this, the need for the country's government, for all ministries, party, mass and public bodies to successfully overcome these difficulties, for the sustained development of our country under the current international circumstances.

The plenary meeting debated and approved the plan for 1982 -- elaborated under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- which ensures the further development of the national economy, bigger industrial and farm output, better economic activity, higher standards of living of the working people. The plenary meeting established that the plan should focus on growing oil and coal production, development of new sources of energy, reduction of fuel and energy consumption and good husbanding of the potential we have as well as the more marked growth of raw and auxiliary materials. Everything should be done for providing the necessary sorts, brands and sizes, the chemical products demanded by the national economy, the highly efficient use of the existing units and techniques in the machine-building industry both for equipping the national economy and for export requirements. Particularly important tasks are to be fulfilled in the field of investments, of constructions, and in the other sectors of the national economy. The plenary meeting indicated that, in agriculture, efforts should be intensified towards obtaining big productions even next year in accordance with the resources of our socialist agriculture, with the technical-material base it has. The plenary meeting pointed to the need for an enhanced role of scientific and technological research in implementing the programmes of providing new materials necessary for the national economy, in improving fabrication techniques, in cutting down raw material and energy consumptions. Special attention should also be paid to raising the level of professional training of all workers, this being an essential factor of enhancing labour productivity in our national economy. The plenary meeting established that efforts should be intensified in the field of foreign trade for the fulfilment of the production plan for export as well as for the expansion of collaboration within the CMEA and with other socialist countries in view of seeking out new possibilities of solving stringent economic problems, for the development of exchanges and cooperation with all the states of the world as part of the international division of labour. The plenary meeting appreciates that the plan envisages the ensurance of payment means for the imports of raw and auxiliary materials, for a smooth run of production activities. On the basis of the measures established, the means necessary for a balanced foreign trade, an equilibrated balance of payments, the passage in the ensuing years to gradually liquidating the foreign debt should be ensured.

The plenary meeting considers that the plan provides for the rise of the national income and, on this basis, of the people's standards of living, larger sale of goods. In this respect, the programme for supply in the fourth quarter of this year and the first semester of 1982 was approved considering it to provide the necessary quantities of products for appropriately meeting the population's consumption requirements. The plenary meeting considers that the decision of passing next year to improving the retail prices for a series of products is in harmony with the decision of the 1980 plenary meeting, is a lawlike demand for a smooth run of economic activities, for the general socioeconomic development of the country.

Assessing that the plan for next year corresponds to the twelfth congress resolutions, to the orientations of the five-year plan, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee asks the ministries, their management boards to act most seriously and in a sense of responsibility for firmly liquidating shortcomings and deficiencies from their activity, for considerably improving it, struggling for fulfilling their tasks in best conditions, for operatively, concretely and efficiently solving all questions depending on the fulfilment of the plan.

In the spirit of worker democracy, the plenary meeting points to the need for an enhanced role of worker self-management in all units and institutions in well administering the socialist wealth, efficiently participating in the organization and general management of production, in strengthening order and discipline, enhancing the responsibility of all collectives of working people in fulfilling their tasks.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee calls our heroic working class, the peasantry and intelligentsia, all working people, irrespective of nationality, of all compartments of the national economy and social life to work in a sense of high revolutionary, patriotic responsibility for the carrying through of the tasks incumbent on everyone in the respective compartment of activity, for securing the fulfilment of all plan provisions, for the homeland's progress and prosperity, for the whole people's welfare and happiness.

The plenum debated and endorsed the programme of territorial self-management and self-supply, considering that it ensures for every county, for every locality, at the level of the current consumptions and in relation to the number of inhabitants, the necessary basis for meeting the population's demands. In step with the development of the material base and the growing number of the population, the increase of the consumption with the farmfood produce will be ensured. The programme provides for the organized supply with cereals of the entire population, inclusive of those living in the mountain zones. We have everything needed in order to ensure the planned production and the proper supply of the population. In this respect, the territorial party and state bodies have the task to work most firmly for increasing the production, the smooth run of the socialist and cooperative trade, for ensuring every condition to meet the consumption needs of the whole population.

The plenum endorsed the activity of the Central Committee, of the Political Executive Committee and of its permanent bureau, of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, considering that these bodies intensely worked for the implementation of the party decisions, for the carrying through of the 12th congress tasks, in keeping with their attributions, with the spirit and provisions of the rules and programme of the party. Likewise, the plenum requests the Political Executive Committee, the other bodies to work still more firmly, both for the endorsement of the measures imposed by the translation into life of the party programme and for the organization of their application, of all party decisions and laws of the country, for the intensification of the control of the whole activity, for the proper distribution and employment of the forces, raising the level of party-like exigency, strengthening the spirit of revolutionary combativity in the entire life of the party, of our society.

Stressing that all the great achievements scored by our people are also an expression of the activity of the party bodies and organizations, the plenary meeting was highly appreciative of the self-devotion with which these bodies, all the communists have acted for the implementation of the party policy, for the progress of the homeland, for the material and spiritual welfare of the entire people. Likewise, it pointed to the shortcomings and drawbacks manifest in the activity of the party bodies and organizations, of the communists.

The plenary meeting requested all the members of the Central Committee to work most firmly and consistently, with revolutionary passion to fulfil the tasks entrusted to them, to improve labour organizations and the control over the implementation of the party and state decisions.

The plenary meeting also requests the country, municipal town and commune party committees, all the party bodies and organizations to enhance communist responsibility and exigency, order and discipline, revolutionary combativity and exigency against negative states of affairs, the party spirit, the sense of responsibility in liquidating shortcomings and improving work, in promoting what is new, in implementing the party policy. All the party bodies and organizations must enhance their role in organizing and running the entire economic and social activity, in rallying the efforts of the working people in the fulfilment of the great tasks incumbent on them next year and over the entire five-year plan period. The role of the party active must grow and the participation of all communists in the settlement of the economic and social problems of the homeland's development must intensify.

The everyday activity of each party organization and committee, of each activist, of each communist, carried out among the masses and the closest link with them must ensure the enhancement and strengthening of the leading political role of our party in the whole society, in the rallying of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, of all working people irrespective of nationality in the struggle for the implementation of the grand programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

The plenary meeting also asks that the activity in the ranks of the trade unions, the Union of Communist Youth, of women's organizations, Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons, of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations be intensified. The role of all the component bodies of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in the sociopolitical life be enhanced and the unity of the people, within this front, be strengthened under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party.

The plenary meeting recommended the improvement of the ideological and political-educative activity of the party organizations, of the other bodies existing in our society to the end of raising the masses' socialist consciousness, of moulding the new man, prerequisite for the successful implementation of the home and foreign policy of the party, for ensuring socialist Romania's uninterrupted progress. The entire ideological and political activity must be firmly grounded on the revolutionary conception on world and life of our party, on the dialectical and historical materialism. The plenary meeting requested that the revolutionary combativity must be enhanced against retrograde mentalities, against old reminiscences in the people's consciousness against the influences of the foreign ideology of imperialism, for the firm promotion in life of the lofty ideals of socialism, of the principles of socialist ethics and equity, of the relations of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance among all the members of society. Special attention must be paid to the revolutionary, patriotic education of the youth, of the children -- the future of our socialist nation -- the necessary conditions being provided for the young people to become good communists, ardent, revolutionary militants of our party and homeland. The ideological and political activity, the cultural activity, literary-artistic creation, the press and radio and television, the events organized within the "Song to Romania" national festival must make a more active contribution to the dynamization of the live, creative, innovating spirit of the masses in the struggle against what is old and obsolete, for the assertion of what is new, for Romania's firm advance on the road to socialism and communism.

The plenary meeting approved the foreign policy and activity carried out by our party and state considering that they fully correspond to the orientations of the twelfth congress, to the party programme, to the supreme interests of the entire people.

The plenary meeting is highly appreciative of the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the elaboration and implementation of the foreign policy of our party and state, of the vast activity he carries on internationally that has made him a reputed and prominent personality of the contemporary world, ardent militant for the constructive settlement of the serious problems confronting mankind.

The plenum appreciates especially the recent bright peace initiative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- an expression of a lofty spirit of responsibility for the interests of our people, for the life, freedom and security of all nations -- which dynamized the revolutionary elan of our people in the struggle for disarmament and detente in Europe and the world over and which has also acquired wide international echo and the appreciation of world public opinion.

Through its strong peace manifestations, our people express its lofty socialist political conscience, voice the unremitting will to act in close relation with the other peoples, for the accomplishment of disarmament, for the consolidation of peace, for defending the peoples' fundamental right to life, freedom and peace.

Expressing its worry about the big accumulation of weapons on our continent, about the intentions to emplace and develop new medium-range missiles and the neutron bomb in Europe, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee considers necessary the furthering of the efforts of our party and state for halting the emplacement and development of new missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and complete elimination of the existing ones. In behalf of the fundamental right of people to life, to quiet, to safety, progress, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party calls on the whole people to say a resolute no to the arms race, to wars, atomic weapons of any kind, to do everything possible for the cause of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, for a lasting peace in Europe and the world over.

The plenary meeting expresses its confidence that the peoples have the necessary forces and capability to curb the baleful course toward tension, toward the danger of war, to imprint on the unfolding of international life a new, democratic course, of detente, peace and collaboration.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee calls on all bodies and organizations of our party, all communists to take action in the revolutionary spirit characteristic of the Romanian Communist Party, of its heroic past, of the traditions of our people, to deploy bigger efforts for the carrying through of the highly responsible and important tasks we all are faced with, in the new stage of socialist development of Romania. The translation into life of the grand programme of our party demands dedication, untiring work, staunchness, firmness and determination, self-denial from all communists, from the whole party, from all working people in our homeland.

Acting in this spirit, the party bodies and organizations, the communists will help increasing ever more the leading political role of the Romanian Communist Party in taking the people towards fresh peaks of civilization, welfare and happiness, in strengthening the homeland's independence and sovereignty. Let us be up to the confidence of the people which devotedly follows the party, firmly implements its policy, seeing in our party the most truthful representative of its fundamental interests, the force which is capabile to ensure the establishment on Romania's soil of the justest and most humane system -- the socialist and communist system.

REPORTAGE ON FOURTH SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Session Opens 27 Nov

AU271105 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Eighth Legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] began in Bucharest today. The dupties and guests greeted with lively applause the arrival at the parliament hall of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of Comrade Elena Ceausescu and of the other comrades of the party-state leadership.

Opening the proceedings, the GNA chairman, Comrade Nicolae Giosan proposed, on behalf of the GNA Bureau, the following agenda for the session:

1. Draft bill on the adoption of the Single National Plan on the Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1982;

2. Draft bill on the adoption of the development plan of agriculture and food industry for 1982;

3. Draft bill on the adoption of the 1982 state budget;

4. Program on regional self-management and self-supply to provide agricultural products, both animal and vegetable, to the people for 1982-85;

5. Program on the people's supply in the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first half of 1982;

6. Draft bill on the obligation of party and state activists and mass and civic organizations, cadres from the leadership of socialist units, specialists in agriculture and physicians to reside in those localities in which they carry out their activity;

7. Draft bill on the modification of law no. 30 of 1966 on the congress of working people's councils and the national council of working people in industry, construction and transportation;

8. Draft bill on modifying and completing law no. 5 of 1978 on the organization and self-management of state socialist units;

9. Draft bill on dues and local taxes;

10. Draft bills on endorsing decrees with power of law issued by the State Council;

11. Modifications in the composition of certain permanent commissions of the GNA.

The deputies unanimously voted on the session agenda.

Dobrescu Report on 1982 Plan

AU272125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 27 Nov 81

["Rationale of the Bill on the Endorsement of the Single National Plan for Romania's Economic and Social Development in 1982 -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Revealing the main characteristics of the plan for 1982 [to the Grand National Assembly session] Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee who presented the rationale from the government's commissioning highlighted, first of all, that the plan was the result of comprehensive debates and analyses, broadly participated in by working people, starting with basic units and all the way up to a national level. The speaker pointed to the constant concern for a more rigorous technical and economic substantiation of all provisions, specifying among other things, that the industrial output is to be turned out 96.5 per cent in the existing units, 2.8 per cent with the installations under technological tests and only 0.7 per cent with the capacities to be commissioned in the second half of the year.

The plan provisions are grounded on a more exact estimation of the economic and technico-scientific potential we have.

The plan for 1982, Emilian Dobrescu stressed, focuses on the task of a maximal mobilization of the existing resources in our economic activity, with a view to consolidating and amplifying the positive results, to curbing negative tendencies and to making up for lags as soon as possible, ensuring the country's firm advance towards the implementation of its strategic objectives.

When determining and correlating the plan indicators, the Romanian vice premier showed, the impact of the world economic crisis was taken into consideration, with a view to restricting its effects on the Romanian economy at a minimum. Aiming at limiting the negative consequences of the world economic crisis on our economy, the plan is to attain this objective not by diminishing foreign exchanges, which would sooner or later affect Romania, too, but by further expanding them. Thus, Romania's involvement in the world economic circuit will increase and the ratio between the volume of exports and the national income is to reach more than 34 per cent in 1982, as against 26-27 percent in the previous years.

Another essential characteristic of the plan, Emilian Dobrescu pointed out, is that it goes thoroughly into the structural modifications imposed by the qualitative growth of the economy.

Concomitantly with the freezing and reduction of some inefficient energy and material intensive products, the plan stipulates the substantial rise of the basic sectors, as well as that of the branches which best capitalize material and work resources. As regards the rhythms with synthetic indicators, it results from the bill that the plan stipulates the increase of the global [as received] agricultural production by 6.0-7.9 per cent, of global industrial marketable production by 4.7 percent, of the social product by 4.5 percent and of the national income by 5.5 percent. Even if, numerically speaking, these rhythms have other dimensions than in the previous extensive phases of the Romanian economic development, they reflect, Emilian Dobrescu noted, a strong dynamism, because they express sensibly greater absolute rises and require serious structural modifications -- the speeding up of technological progress, the qualitative growth of production, the general increase of efficiency of the economic activity. As a matter of fact, worth mentioning is the fact that Romania's growth rhythms place her again above European and world averages.

A priority criterion for substantiating the ratios of the economic development in the next year, the Romanian vice premier said, were the objectives ensuring the people's living standard, which represent the very raison d'etre of the national plan. A 2.7 percent increase of the total real incomes of population is stipulated; the number of the working personnel will be added another 50 thousand. Some 190 thousand dwellings will be built, of which 170 thousand flats with state funds. The material base of the social and cultural sector will be developed.

Emilian Dobrescu also stressed the preoccupation manifest during all the stages of the plan drawn up for ensuring material, financial and valuta balance to the development of the national economy. The rapporteur has presented the leading measures through which conditions are created for Romania to cover, from her own resources, as much as 83 percent of the primary energy, 95 to 98 percent of the rolled goods and pipes, over 80 percent of the nonferrous metals, some 70 percent of the textile fibre and yarn. He also noted the plan for 1982 to ensure a deepening of the process of up-dating the structure of the processing industry and, at the same time, a continuation of the process of balancing the investments programme. As much as 95 percent of the alloted funds are meant for furthering the already begun units, for endowing the available surfaces with machinery and equipment, for implementing the housing construction programme, while only five percent are meant for opening new investments.

A marked improvement of the economic efficiency is the decisive factor for a balanced development of the national economy at the present stage. That is why the plan stipulates an enhancement of the labour productivity, calculated setting out from the met production, amounting to seven percent in the national industry and six percent in the construction-assembly activity. As a result of reducing the specific consumptions and of improving the structure with the sorts of products, some 27 percent of the growth in the industrial marketable production is envisaged to result from a higher capitaliztion of the raw and auxiliary materials. In view of solving the quality problems of economy the plan names 2,300 targets in the firld of scientific research, technological development and promotion of the technical research, 90 percent of them being meant for the branches of the material production. The plan stipulates a reduction of the industrial costs by 1.9 percent, of the state agriuclture costs by 6.6 percent, transports costs by 0.8 percent and construction costs by one percent.

In view of consolidating the domestic monetary blaance there has been planned an adequate correlation between the improvement of remuneration and the labour productivity. When making the money incomes of the populatin, the fund for the remuneration of labour will contribute in excess of 71 percent, ensuring a 105 percent increase of the real remuneraton; at the same time there will be improved the money incomes the peasantry derived particularly from deliveries to the centralised stock and to the county consumption fund. The increase in the purchasing power of the poulation will be matched by a 4.6 percent increase in sales and by a 11.2 percent increase in services, in a structure adequate to the demands of the working people in towns and villages.

In establishing the volume of sales of foodstuffs there have been taken into consideration the rational needs of consumption, the measures established for a judicious husbanding of the resources meant for the market stock, for balanced equitable distribution of the products by territorial units. In 1982 there will be a passage to an adequate adapation of the retail prices and tariffs for services, Emilian Dobrescu went on. This adaptation shall be carried out within the 105 percent planned index, as compared to 1980, ensuring the improvement provided for the real incomes of the population.

A central target is striking a valuta balance, the creation of premises to that by means of the valuta earned in the current activity -- exports, noncommercial operations -- there may be achieved a compensation for the imports and other necessary payments, the interest rates to credits opened in the past and the payment of a share of the foreign debt. Special tasks are incumbent on the chemical industry, metallurgy, machine buildings, electrical engineering and electronics, timber and building materials, light industry ministries, that must ensure some 85 percent of the exports set by the plan.

The share of the international cooperation and specialization activity is to come to represent over 20 per cent of the volume of exchanges with other states, firm measures being necessary for materializing under good circumstances all the contracted actions. The plan for the next year sets in a more precise interdetermination between the achievement of imports and the ensuring of the needed valuta funds by means of firm exports, in view of preventing further imbalance in the foreign trade balance.

The plan stipulates an expansion of the economic relations with the CMEA member countries, with the other socialist countries, setting out from the premises that there are important reserves for the development of cooperation and specialization in view of better meeting the mutual needs of raw materials, energy, special materials, modern machinery, equipment and consumer goods. At the same time there has been stipulated a deepening of the collaboration with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries as well as with a series of international economic and financial bodies.

Tesu Report on Agriculture

AU272055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 27 Nov 81

["Rationale of the Bill for the Adoption of the Plan For the Development of Agriculture and Food Industry in 1982" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The minister of agriculture and food industry -- Ion Tesu -- who presented the rationale [to the Grand National Assembly session], informed the parliament that the draft plan for the next year is characterized by an accentuation of the process of intensifying and up-dating agriculture and by a higher capitalization of the raw materials in the food industry. The bill aims at an important improvement of total productions, particularly by means of improving the average per hectare and per fodder and animal productions, of best capitalizing the great reserves existing both in the socialist agricultural units and in the households of the peasantry in all the country's zones and counties.

The levels of the production indices have been judiciously correlated with the technico-material base and ensure the attainment of the rates stipulated for the entire quinquennium for the development of agriculture and food industry. In 1982 the net agricultural production is to grow by 6.8 per cent.

In the field of the vegetable production further attention will be paid to cereals, whose production will come up to 24 million tons, of which more than 6.6 million tons will be wheat and 13.3 million tons maize. Important growths are also planned with the crops of technical plant, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes. An important improvement has been planned with the animal production whose share within the total agricultural production will come to represent 48 percent.

A five per cent increase is to be ensured with the marketable production in the food industry, the plan stipulating increases mainly with meats, milk, sugar, oil and other main aliments.

In view of a continuous development of agriculture and food industry there will be alloted investments from the funds of the state and of the cooperative agricultural units, amounting to some 43 billion lei.

Agriculture shall be endowed with 18.4 thousand tractors, 4.5 thousand self-propelled high capacity cereal harvesters, with fodder harvesters as well as other machinery and equipment of a high degree of universality. The surface prepared for irrigations will come to be in excess of 2.5 million hectares, the drained surfaces in excess of three million hectares and the terrains protected against soil erosion will cover nearly two million hectares.

Cigea Report on Budget

AU272052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 27 Nov 81

["Rationale of Bill on Endorsement of 1982 State Budget" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On presenting the rationale [to the Grand National Assembly session] Petru Cigea, minister of finance, stressed that the draft state budget is correlated to the full with the single national plan of economic and social development, ensuring the necessary financial resources for the carrying through of the 1982 tasks deriving from the current five-year plan.

The draft state budget for the next year is well-balanced, stipulating 288.5 billion lei with both incomes and expenditures. The budget also comprises important reserves.

Most of the incomes in the 1982 state budget come from money accumulations of the socialist economic units.

The largest share in the budget expenses is held by those meant for financing the national economy, which cover 56 percent of the total expenditures, that is, 161.5 billion lei.

Some 76.9 billion lei will be earmarked to socio-cultural actions; 3.8 billion lei, close to the level of 1981, are stipulated to go to expenditures of maintenance and operation of the state administration bodies, the procurator's office and the judiciary.

For the country's defence the budget stipulates 10.8 billion lei, that is 3.7 percent of the total budget expenditures. The low share of these expenditures mirrors Romania's steady position as regards confining the military expenditures to what is strictly necessary and stands for a powerful affirmation of the policy of peace promoted by Romania.

The minister of finance also submitted to the Grand National Assembly for endorsement the general account of the 1980 financial year, which shows 298.0 billion lei incomes and 296.8 billion lei expenditures, with a surplus of 1.2 billion lei.

Trofin, Ogherlaci Resign

AU271129 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpt] In conclusion of its morning session, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] announced that the Parliament Bureau had received applications to resign from the position of deputy from comrades Virgil Trofin, GNA deputy in the electoral constituency No 1 Tirgu Jiu, Gorj County; and Vasile Ogherlaci, GNA deputy in the electoral constituency Motru, Gorj County.

On the basis of article 100 of the regulations on the operation of the GNA, the GNA bureau has proposed that these applications be accepted. The GNA then conducted an open vote whereby the applications to resign from the position of deputy from Comrades Virgil Trofin and Vasile Ogherlaci were unanimously accepted.

The GNA session will resume in the afternoon.

1982 Plans Endorsed 27 Nov

AU272122 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Summary] The proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Eighth Legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], which started this morning in Bucharest, resumed in the afternoon with further discussions on the agenda points. Various deputies addressed the plenum, expressing their full endorsement of the documents under discussion, praising president Nicolae Ceausescu's vital contribution to drafting them and pledging to do their utmost to contribute to Romania's socioeconomic development.

The deputies then proceeded to vote on the first three points of the agenda. "The Grand National Assembly unanimously passed the bill on the adoption of the Uniform National Plan of the Socioeconomic Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1982; the bill on the adoption of the development plan of agriculture and the food industry for 1982; and the bill on the adoption of the 1982 budget." The GNA session will be resumed tomorrow.

Session Resumes 28 Nov

AU281140 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 28 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the session of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] were resumed in Bucharest in the morning of November 28 in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of Elena Ceausescu and of other members of the party and state leadership.

The previous day, the parliament endorsed the plan of economic development, the state budget and the plan for the development of agriculture and food industry for next year. Today, the deputies examine other bills included in the agenda of the session.

Bobu Address on Supply

AU282047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Report on speech by National Council of Agriculture Chairman Emil Bobu to the 28 Nov Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In the rationale of the programme on territorial self-management and self-supply for ensuring agricultural and vegetable produce for the population over 1982-1985, and of the programme on the supply of the population with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in the fourth trimester of 1981 and the first half of 1982 presented at the government's commissioning, Emil Bobu, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Husbanding, recalled that the programme on raising the living standard over 1976-1980 was successfully implemented. As a result of the steady development of the national economy, the national income has increased continuously and thus the real incomes of the entire population augmented by about 34 percent in 1980 as against 1974. The retail sale of goods through the socialist trade units increased, in the same period, by 46.2 per cent, under the circumstances in which the prices of consumer goods have risen at an annual average rate of only 1.8 per cent. At present, the callories consumption per inhabitant ranks Romania among the first ten states of the world.

In order to raise the people's welfare, in the last period, the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the party -- the speaker said -- has endorsed a series of measures meant to strengthen territorial self-management and self-supply. They are an expression of the development of socialist democracy, which implies the ever more active participation of the masses of people in the entire activity of governing society, including the questions of supply, domain in which all working people must carry the responsibility, with full knowledge of the case, and directly participate in their settlement.

The programme presented at the Grand National Assembly stipulates the increase of the consumption per inhabitant over 1982-1985, so that, by the end of this period, an average consumption of more than 80 kg meat and meat products, 250 l of milk, 300 eggs, 10 kg fish and fish products, 185 kg vegetables, 100 kg potatoes and 87 kg fruit and grapes should be reached.

As regards the average cereal consumption in 1981-1982, 180 kg for towns and workers' centrals and 160 kg for the mountain zones have been set, consumptions that rank Romania among the first countries in Europe and in the world. Taking into consideration that in the ensuring years, the consumption of milk, meat, eggs, vegetables and fruit will grow, the programme stipulates that, by 1985, the average quantity of cereals per inhabitant be reduced at approximately 140 kg.

We have all we need in order to ensure the set productions and the good supply of the population, the speaker showed, presenting then the tasks of the central farm bodies and of the counties in order to fulfil the provisions of the mentioned plan.

Referring then to the programme regarding the population's supply with farm-food produce and industrial consumer goods in the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first half of 1982, the speaker specified that measures were taken in order to secure a proper supply specific of the season, of good quality and in diversified sorts.

On setting the amounts of alimentary products stipulated in the programme account has been taken of the demands of a rational consumption, the greater mobilization of the availabilities of farm-food produce in the population's farmsteads, the equitable and balanced distribution throughout the territory, the judicious administration of the resources meant for the market stock, as well as the firm fighting of the manifestations of waste, oversupply and negligence in preserving the products.

With wheat for bread and flour, pastry and maize for flour, the programme stipulates both the amounts that are to be sold in the fourth quarter of 1981 and the second half of 1982, and the way how the sale of these products is ensured, according to the recent State Council decree.

With meat and meat products, there has been considered the share for the first half of 1982 deriving from the consumption provisions for the next year, so that the annual average per capita consumption of over 65 kg be attained. The programme provisions ensure 4.5-5 percent rises as to the first half of 1981.

Important amounts will be sold in the first half of 1982 also with products of horticulture, both from the current deliveries and from siloes, the rises being bigger as to the first half of 1981, by 59 per cent with vegetables, 27 per cent with potatoes and 13 per cent with fruits.

In keeping with the provisions in the programme on territorial self-management and self-supply, larger amounts are planned to be sold over 1982-1985 with sugar, candies, vegetable and animal fats, textiles, footwear, metal ware and chemical products and fuels.

Session Adopts Documents

AU281518 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Summary] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] session continued its proceedings this morning with more deputies addressing the high forum on the agenda points.

After the discussions, "the Grand National Assembly unanimously adopted the program on regional self-management and self-supply to provide agricultural products, both animal and vegetable, to the people for 1982-85, and the program on supplies of agricultural products, foodstuffs and consumer industrial goods to the people for the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first half of 1982."

In connection with these documents, the GNA adopted a resolution in which "the GNA endorses the programs on tasks devolving on the Council of Ministers, people's councils, state and cooperative units, all agricultural producers, central and local agricultural bodies and experts in fulfilling plan provisions, and calls upon the working people, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, to act in a spirit of high patriotic responsibility to fulfill the plan on developing the agriculture and food industry and to set up and properly administer the country's agricultural and foodstuff stocks, in order to ensure proper supplies to the people, meet the requirements of the national economy and continuously raise the working people's wellbeing."

The GNA also "unanimously adopted the bill on the obligation of party-state aktivists and mass and public organizations, management cadres of socialist units, agricultural experts and physicians to reside in those localities in which they carry out their activity."

Self-Supply Program Modified

AU282109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 28 Nov (AGERPRES) -- In the first part of the morning meeting, the Grand National Assembly [GNA] debated and endorsed unanimously the programme on territorial self-management and self-supply for ensuring to the population animal and plant farm produce in 1982-1985 and the programme for the population's supply with farm-food stuffs and industrial consumer goods in the fourth quarter of 1981 and the second half of 1982 included in the session's agenda.

Within the debates on these programmes, President Nicolae Ceausescu suggested that an improvement be made in the programme on territorial self-management and self-administration, to the end of increasing from 160 kg to 180 kg the amount of cereals stipulated for the consumption of the population living in villages in hill and mountain zones, thus ensuring the same cereal consumption for all residents of the country.

The proposal of the secretary general of the party was endorsed by deputies, and the Grand National Assembly decided that it be included in the final text of the programme.

Fazekas on Residence Bill

AU282035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 28 Nov 81

["Rationale of Bill on Obligation of Party-State Activists of Mass and Civic Organizations, of Cadres in the Management of Socialist Units, of Experts in Agriculture and Other Domains of Activity to Live in the Locality Where They Carry Out Their Activity" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Presenting the rationale, Ludovic Fazekas, chairman of the committee for the problems of the people's councils, said inter alia, that the law expressed the need for cadres, particularly those that are members of managements of socialist units, for experts to live where they work, to be permanently near the citizens together with whom they make a living and round off their personality. He has showed that the implementation of the grand tasks incumbent on agriculture cannot be conceived without a continuous direct participation of the agricultural experts, of zootechists and veterinaries, of the other experts in the state and cooperative agricultural units, in the production farms, in the fields. Protecting the health of the population, the rapporteur also stressed, requires the permanent presence of doctors, just as well as the care for moulding the new generation requires uninterrupted activity of teachers and educators with the youth for whose training they are responsible.

Ludovic Fazekas also mentioned that the bill stipulates measures meant to ensure adequate conditions of work and life to the respective persons, namely: The obligation for the people's councils and for the socialist units to supply them rental housing; the support of state in building privately owned housing, while in villages and communes certain land surfaces to be supplied for cultivation and breeding animals, poultry, etc.

In this context, the speaker showed, it is but natural for the bill to stipulate the obligation to exchange the place of residence in the identification papers as well as the remission of the living space of the persons shifting residence to the localities where they work.

Ceausescu Peace Appeal 28 Nov

AU281925 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1618 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 28 November Grand National Assembly [GNA] session on the GNA resolution to empower him to personally appeal to Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan to reach agreements on disarmament and peace -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, I would like to thank the GNA for the resolution adopted and the trust put in me to appeal to the leaders of the USSR and the United States, and to the leaders of other states participating in the Helsinki conference and security and cooperation in Europe, to take joint action to find the best solutions for halting the deployment of new nuclear missiles, withdrawing existing ones and attaining a Europe without any kind of nuclear weapon. [applause]

The appeal addressed today by the GNA to the people, parliaments and governments of Europe, the United States and Canada is part and parcel of the consistent activity of the GNA and the Romanian people to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all European people and all people in the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear, and for a world of understanding and peace. [applause]

I would like to assure you, comrades, that I will commendably fulfill the mandate and trust placed in me by the GNA and the people, thus meeting our people's aspirations. I assure you that I will do my best to ensure that our nation can live in peace and build the socialist and communist society, and that all nations of Europe and the world can live in peace and cooperation. [applause]

I would like to reiterate here what I said at the party Central Committee plenum; namely, that in the current international situation, there is no problem more important than halting the arms race and the policy of tension, and doing everything possible to proceed to disarmament and to ensure a Europe without nuclear weapons and a world of peace and equal cooperation among all nations. [applause]

We know that the struggle being waged today by European and all people, in which our people also take an active part, is not easy. There are many difficulties to overcome. Much armament and distrust has been accumulated. However, this is the right struggle and it will eventually triumph. The power lies in the hands of of people and we are fully convinced that united people will halt the policy leading to mankind's destruction, will ensure peace and will guarantee the progress, well-being and happiness of nations. [applause, cheers, chants]

I would like to express the conviction that the GNA appeal and resolution and the letters to be addressed to the leaders of European countries will find a response from the European heads of state, governments, parliaments and people, and that these documents will be interpreted as an expression of our people's desire to ensure that the necessary agreements are reached for the life and existence of our continent and world. I express the conviction that the heads of state, primarily the USSR and U.S. heads of state, will act so as to meet the hopes of mankind, who wish that these two big nuclear powers should never use their nuclear arsenals for military purposes and should renounce nuclear weapons, so that the atom can be exclusively used for peaceful purposes and for science, culture and a better life. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I thank you once more for your trust and the resolution adopted, and I believe that the GNA and all our people, under party leadership and in full unity, must do their best to contribute to peace, disarmament and a better life. [applause, cheers, chants]

Peace Appeal Adopted

AU281815 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1618 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] Plenum unanimously adopted today the appeal of the GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the parliaments, governments and people of European countries, the United States of America and Canada. Here is this document:

The GNA -- which met in session on 27-28 November 1981 -- permeated by high concern with and responsibility for our people's supreme interests and the peace, security, life and tranquility of other nations, expresses profound concern over the aggravation of the international situation, which is primarily determined by the arms race, by the accumulation of a huge arsenal of ever more sophisticated nuclear weapons, by the maintenance and emergence of new conflicts and states of tension between states and by the sharpening of contradictions between various countries and groups of countries.

We are particularly worried about plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, something which seriously jeopardizes the freedom, security and life itself of European people, as well as the peace of all mankind. The GNA highly assesses and fully endorses the speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the recent plenum of the RCP Central Committee. This speech represents Romania's position on the current international situation and on political realities in Europe, and illustrates our country's viewpoint on ways and means to overcome the tension in relations among states, to halt the arms race, particularly the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe, and to free our continent from nuclear weapons, as well as on the imperative need to unite the efforts of all political and social forces and all people to remove the danger of war and safeguard international peace and security.

The GNA assesses that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant peace initiative -- which is permeated by a high spirit of responsibility for the destiny of our people and all mankind -- has stimulated the energy and force of all our nation in the service of the great ideals for progress, peace and coexistence among people, with a view to strengthen Romania's cooperation with all European nations and all mankind to defend the most precious asset; namely, free and dignified existence, life and peace.

Our people, like the other Europeans, believe that in the current circumstances in Europe, the most ardent and important goal for us and all Europeans is to halt the deployment of new medium-range missiles, to proceed to substantially reduce these armaments on both sides and all nuclear weapons, and to free Europe of nuclear weapons completely and for ever.

The GNA welcomes the forthcoming opening of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on halting the deployment and development, and withdrawing medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. Our people, like the entire European and world public opinion, follows these negotiations with particular interest, and expects that they will lead to practical and concrete measures to constructively resolve this vital problem for our continent and for world security, detente and peace.

In this connection, the GNA notes with satisfaction, welcomes and highly assesses the statements made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the USSR's desire to reach an agreement on total renunciation by the two sides, the West and the East, of all kinds of medium-range nuclear armaments directed toward targets in Europe, and on turning Europe into a continent free of nuclear weapons.

Likewise, the GNA notes with interest and positively assesses U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements according to which the United States is prepared to go so far as to cancel the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and to reduce the number of strategic nuclear weapons, and is also prepared to negotiate the Soviet proposals.

Although there are key differences between the statements of the two heads of state, the European and world public opinion assesses that they express the desire of the two states to conduct negotiations, and hopes that they will lead to an agreement on eliminating medium-range araments and all kinds of nuclear weapons in Europe.

It would be very important if both sides could agree at the start of negotiations to halt the deployment and development of new missiles and reduce the existing ones and, at the end of negotiations, to agree on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons to the lowest level, after which all kinds of nuclear armaments should be eliminated and our continent freed of nuclear weapons.

The GNA considers that the subject of these negotiations is of the utmost interest to all Europeans and states, since their very security, freedom, independence and basic right to life is at stake, as well as their present and future. Hence, the natural and objective requirement for all European states to participate, in one form or another, in negotiations on halting the deployment and development of medium-sized nuclear missiles in our continent; so that they can present their positions, can assume greater responsibility in resolving these problems and can contribute to attaining acceptable agreements for all sides.

As far as it is concerned, Romania wants to directly participate in discussing and resolving this vital problem for Europe, on which the peaceful work and the very existence of our people and other European people depend. Proceeding from the fact that -- in the process of disarmement and of strengthening security, trust and peace in Europe -- the creation of nuclear-free zones of cooperation and neighborliness is of particular importance, Romania is determined to do its best to expand good relations of cooperation among all Balkan states, and to turn this region into an area of peace, free of nuclear weapons.

The great demonstrations and manifestations of the broad masses currently taking place in European states aim an ensuring disarmament and peace. They express the firm determination of Europeans to say a resolute no to the continuation of the continent's nuclear arming, to prevent the aggravation of the international political situation and to remove the danger of a destructive war. The huge peace-movement in our country also proceeds along the same lines. It expressed our people's high political awareness and determination to act, along with other European peoples, for disarmament, primarily nuclear, and for security and peace.

Voicing the desire and determination of all our people, the GNA appeals to all people, governments and parliaments of Europe, the United States and Canada to take undelayed and energetic action to defend the vital interests of freedom, security and peace. Let us do everything possible now -- when we are still alive and can act, before the missiles are set off and the bombs are dropped upon our continent -- to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe, to scatter the threatening clouds hovering over Europe, and to defend the basic right of our people and all peoples to freedom, life and peace.

We are fully convinced that, by resolutely acting in close cooperation and unity, we can prevent war. It is within the power of our peoples to halt the dangerous evolution of international life, to determine the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear.

The GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania also welcomes the proposals and initiatives of other European states designed to put an end to the aggravation of the political situation in Europe, and to accelerate the process of disarmament, primarily nuclear. The GNA considers that the activity of governments and parliaments plays a very important part in attaining this goal and strengthening peace, security and cooperation on the continent.

As far as the Socialist Republic of Romania is concerned, the GNA declares that it is prepared to support and participate in any constructive action in this respect, and empowers the Romanian Government to take all necessary steps to increase its contribution to overall efforts for disarmament, detente and peace in Europe, to the success of negotiations on halting the deployment and development of and eliminating medium-range armaments, and to the attainment of a peaceful and united Europe. Let us do everything possible to ensure the right of European people to free development along the road of progress, cooperation and peace; to halt the arms race; to bring about overall disarmament, primarily nuclear; to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe and to build a better and more just world on our planet.

GNA Plenum Concludes 28 Nov

AU281646 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The plenary proceedings of the first part of the current Grand National Assembly [GNA] session concluded today. The other agenda points that were not discussed during these proceedings will be submitted to the approval of another GNA meeting of the current session. The draft laws will be examined by specialized standing GNA commissions. The date of resuming the GNA plenary proceedings will be announced later.

CEAUSESCU PRAISES BREZHNEV, REAGAN ARMS PROPOSALS

AU291716 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1630 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Report on interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Jacqueline Dubois of French Television on 27 November in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Question: Mr President, you have advanced important proposals for disarmament and peace in Europe. In essence, with the request to halt the emplacement of new missiles and to withdraw the already existing ones from Europe, it could be said that the so-called zero option was formulated by yourself before President Reagan. How do you see the implementation of this zero option?

Answer: Romania is deeply worried about the situation brought about in Europe by the amassing of large amounts of nuclear weaponry, about the deicsion that new medium-range missiles be emplaced and the existing ones by developed. This gives rise to the danger of a nuclear war that could destroy the whole continent in a few minutes' time. That is why Romania has declared most resolutely for a passage to the halting of the emplacement of new missiles, for the withdrawal of the existing ones, for negotiations on achieving a Europe free of nuclear weapons.

We hail in this sense the beginning of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States and hope that both states will act with the highest responsibility in order to come to a mutually acceptable accord.

If we were to speak of the zero option, I think we ought to mean by it the accomplishment of general nuclear disarmament in Europe, the complete withdrawal of any kind of nuclear weapon from Europe. As long as there still remain various types of nuclear weapons, there cannot be a zero option.

Question: It is the lack of confidence that stands in the path of disarmament. The Soviet Union says the USSR and the US are on a par, the Americans say the Russians are stronger. What concrete solutions does Your Excellency suggest for the November 30 negotiations to give hopes to Europe and the world?

Answer: True, tension in the international life has grown most severely. There is a great lack of confidence especially between the Soviet Union and the United States but one could speak of a more general crisis of confidence, so to say, between the East and the West.

We therefore consider it necessary that action be taken for confidence-building, through actual measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

I consider the recent proposals made by the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to the effect that the Soviet Union is ready to go all the way to the removal of all atomic weapons from Europe, to be a very important factor; I equally appreciate the recent statement of President Reagan who said that the United States was ready to take into consideration and negotiate the proposals issued by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This leaves room for one to assert that there are real possibilities for certain understandings to be reached at the talks opening in the coming days.

Yet, taking into account the fact that the issue of the nuclear rockets and of the nuclear armament in Europe is of interest to all the peoples of the continent, I consider that it is necessary for all the European states to manifest preoccupation for and take a special, permanent interest in, to express their points of view and to participate, in one way or another, as observers at least, in the negotiations concerning the nuclear rockets and armament in Europe. A presence of the European states in these negotiations would have a positive influence, would help a fruitful unfolding of the negotiations and would be a positive factor for Europe since -- in a last analysis -- the problems of Europe cannot be solved without the states of Europe.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING 26 NOV

AU262116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Nov (AGERPRES) -- On November 26, 1981, a meeting took place, of the State Council, presided over by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The meeting was participated in, as invited guests, by the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers, other heads of central bodies, chairmen of GNA [Grand National Assembly] standing commissions.

The state council examined and ratified the convention on the limination of all forms of discrimination with women, concluded in New York, on December 19, 1979, the accord on civil airservices between Romania and Tanzania, concluded in Dar es Salaam, on July 16, 1980, the consular convention between Romania and Iraq, signed in Bucharest on March 13, 1981, the general long-term accord of economic and technico-scientific cooperation between Romania and Ghana, signed in Bucharest on May 25, 1981, the accord between the Government of Romania and the Government of Sri Lanka on the mutual promotion and guaranteeing of the investments, signed in Bucharest, on February 19, 1981, the long-term accord between the Government of Romania and the Goverment of Canada, on the promotion and development of economic and industrial cooperation, signed in Bucharest, on May 19, 1981, the consular convention between Romania and Syria, signed in Bucharest, on June 5, 1981. At the same time, the State Council decided the adhesion of the Socialist Republic of Romania to: the convention on the mutual recognition of the inspections of pharmaceuticals production, concluded in Geneva, on October 8, 1970, the United Nations convention on goods transportation by sea - 1978, endorsed at Hamburg, on March 31, 1978, the convention on a code of conduct of maritime conferences, adopted in Geneva, on April 6, 1974.

Endorsed were a series of other decrees and routine questions were solved.

AGRICULTURE COUNCIL APPEALS FOR WORK, PEACE

AU262104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Husbanding called all the working people in these domains to exemplarily implement the plan for 1982, to capitalize all the resources of agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water husbanding.

At the same time, the national council addressed to all agriculturists from the countries of the European Continent, from America, from the other zones of the world the appeal to concerted actions in order to determine state and government leaders, politicians to take into consideration the peoples' will of peace, to act rationally and responsibly as regards mankind's destinies and life on earth, to make tireless efforts with a view to building a better and more just world, in which people may live and develop freely, sheltered from weapons and wars.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES SDUF PLENUM 24 NOV

AU261816 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 24 November Bucharest session of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF)]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, the plenum of the National Council of the SDUF discussed very important issues concerning the country's economic development and, on this basis, the increase in the people's material and intellectual well-being.

We are close to the end of the first year of the current 5-year plan. Generally speaking, we have attained positive results, but there are still a number of shortcomings and deficiencies.

Nevertheless, our people -- united within SDUF and under the RCP's political leadership -- have attained important achievements in socioeconomic development and in the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Proceeding from this, the provisions of the 1982 industrial and agricultural plans take into account both our achievements and the 5-year plan provisions, thus ensuring the unswerving implementation of tasks to continuously develop Socialist Romania.

As one can see from these plans, we have the necessary material base and all conditions to cover, in 1982, an important distance along the road of our fatherland's transition to a new development stage -- from the state of a socialist developing country to the stage of a socialist country at an average level of development -- and to unflinchingly carry out the basic tasks set by the 12th party congress: To attain a new quality in the people's life and work.

The key element of fulfilling all these provisions is, aside from the necessary material base, the creative force of our people, of our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, other social categories and all working people, regardless of nationality. As a matter of fact one could say that the SDUF National Council itself is an expression of today's Romanian society of workers and peasants; it is an expression of the alliance between these two fundamental classes and of the unity of workers, peasants, intellectuals, clerks, craftsmen, all social categories, mass and public organizations, creative unions and religious denominations, hence the unity of all aspects of our contemporary society at its current development level.

This very unity of all these forces within the SDUF -- which includes both communists and noncommunists -- represents the force and guarantee of fulfilling the 5-year plan provisions and ensuring Romania's firm progress toward socialism, communism, well-being and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause)

We adopted a program on self-management and self-supply which is designed to ensure proper supplies to all localities of our fatherland and to make use of the existing good material base to ensure appropriate supplies to all citizens. The adopted program enables all socialist builders in our country, from all fields and areas, including mountainous areas, to enjoy an organized supply system. At the same time, this program allows us to eliminate intermediaries and speculators from our socialist trade network and to attain smooth supplies through the organized force of our society, through the socialist trade and through the united work of all citizens of our fatherland. (loud applause)

I believe that you noted from the programs presented here that we have a good material base for this purpose. We have the necessary number of livestock, even certain surpluses, which can ensure the breeding of all kinds of livestock and the overall development of our agriculture. It is essential that we manage ourselves properly, so that each citizen can fully enjoy the wonderful achievements of our society, both in the material field and in all other fields of activity.

As was rightly stressed here, it is necessary for all SDUF member organizations to actively contribute to fulfilling the economic plans. Indeed, all Romanian citizens, regardless of their profession and place of work must contribute to attaining the socioeconomic development program! It is up to us to ensure that our people's life becomes ever better and richer and that the fatherland's economic power becomes ever stronger. On this basis, we can strengthen the moral and political force of our society, raise the living standard of the people and continuously strengthen the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania! [loud applause]

We have wonderful prospects in our country. We have attained great success and we aim at reaching ever higher peaks of progress and civilization. In order to attain these goals -- just like other peoples also wish to attain their goals of socioeconomic development -- we need peace and international cooperation. Neither we nor other peoples can attain their aspirations for socialist construction and material and intellectual well-being unless there is peace and broad international cooperation between all states, regardless of social system, proceedings from the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and each nation's right to organize its life in accordance with its wishes and without any foreign interference. (loud applause)

Proceeding from these considerations, the Executive Bureau of the National Council, on behalf of the SDUF National Council, adopted the appeal for peace and international cooperation. In this spirit the broad masses, all our people and all working people, regardless of nationality, are voicing in unison their determination to do everything to put an end to the arms race, to prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, to proceed to the withdrawal of existing missiles and to ensure a Europe without any kind of nuclear weapons! Only under these conditions can one guarantee international cooperation and peace as well as each people's development along the road of civilization and progress! (loud applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!")

From the plenum of the SDUF National Council, I would like to thank all our people and all the working people, regardless of nationality, for the way in which they answered the SDUF's appeal and to express the conviction that all organizations, working people and all the people will act united to fulfill our socioeconomic development plans. At the same time I express the conviction that all our people, in the same close unity, will act along with all European peoples and all peoples of the world to contribute to attaining disarmament, primarily nuclear, ensuring the triumph of peace and the life of nations and peoples and building a better and more just world on our plant. [loud applause, chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, Peace, Friendship!"]

With this conviction, I wish you ever greater success, much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; all those present stand up and sing the hymn: "Union Is Written Down on Our Flag")

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 28 NOV

AU281644 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received at noon today V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion, the two sides conducted a talk which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

KALEZIC WARNS ALBANIA ON CONSEQUENCES OF ACTIONS

LD261832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav today warned that the Tirana regime's policy is bringing into question the possibility of normal relations between the two countries and that it is introducing dangerous elements of aggravation in the region which may have deep consequences.

Expressing this stand at a press conference here, spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic also reiterated Yugoslavia's desire for "good, equitable and mutually beneficial relations with Albania on the basis of reciprocity."

The Albanian Government must manifest the same readiness and strict observance of the U.N. Charter and the Helsinki principles related to the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe if it wishes good relations with Yugoslavia, Kalezic said.

Replying to a question on the possible consequences of the Albanian leadership's attack on Yugoslavia at the recent congress of the Albania Party of Labour, Kalezic recalled that Enver Hoxha and another two top Albanian leaders had tried to legitimize a right to interfere in the affairs of other [countries] and that they had expressed territorial (?pretensions) against Yugoslavia.

Kalezic stated that the Albanian leaders had backed the counter-revolutionary actions in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo as well as anti-Yugoslav activities by hostile emigres abroad, aimed against the sovereignty and integrity of Yugoslavia.

KRAIGHER CONGRATULATES LLESHI ON NATIONAL DAY

LD281042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher has sent on behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia a message of felicitations with wishes for the welfare of the neighbouring people of Albania to Presidium President of the People's Assembly of Albania Haxhi Lleshi.

KALEZIC ON BREZHNEV ARMS REDUCTION REMARKS

LD261820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia welcomes every step which would lead to real reduction of nuclear or other arms in Europe.

This was stated in Belgrade today by the official press representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the talks which the head of the Soviet state and party Leonid Brezhnev had in the Federal Republic of Germany and his proposals for reduction of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

Foreign Secretariat spokesman Kalezic emphasized that Yugoslavia also considers that unilateral measures too, the possibility of which was announced by Brezhnev, can be a significant contribution to the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva.

'Positive' U.S. Reaction

LD252100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Nov (TANJUG) -- The U.S. State Department has positively reacted to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's statement in Bonn that the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate on nuclear arms reduction in Europe.

The State Department today stated that the dialogue underway itself offers encouragement as to chances for success in Geneva.

It is believed that the U.S. State Department's positive assessment of the Brezhnev statement is aimed at creating a favourable climate in anticipation of the Geneva negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe.

Nobody here in Washington conceals that the United States and the Soviet stands on how to achieve the nuclear arms reduction continue wide apart. The State Department, for its part, today noted that the Soviet leader's proposal has not introduced anything new.

Observers here in Washington note that the State Department's favourable assessments of Brezhnev's talks in Bonn are, nevertheless, conducive to improving the international situation and relaxing international tensions.

LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR 26 NOV

LD270010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), today received Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia, at the ambassador's request.

In the ensuing talk, some matters of bilateral cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU as well as some international questions were discussed.

BAKOCEVIC LEADS PEACE DELEGATION TO USSR

LD280022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples, headed by the league's President Aleksandar Bakocevic, is on a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Bakocevic and member of the delegation Milos Djukic have exchanged views with the committee's chairman Yevgeniy Fedorov and other Soviet officials on the activity of national and international peace movements as well as on the two organisations' activity.

The Yugoslav delegation was today received by vice-chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Makhmadula Kholov.

MORE ON KRAIGHER VISIT TO LIBYA, MALTA

Toasts Exchanged in Libya

LD230010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2119 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution of the Libyan people, gave a formal dinner in Tripoli this evening in honor of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The former dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Naum Ackovski, SFRY ambassador in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and other Yugoslav personalities.

On the Libyan side, the dinner was attended by members of the highest leadership of this nonaligned Arab country.

Members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Tripoli also attended the formal dinner.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution of the Libyan people, and Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, exchanged toasts in the course of the dinner.

Welcoming his guest from Yugoslavia, Col al-Qadhdhafi said:

"I would like to express our great pleasure at having been given the opportunity to be with you here today. When we greet you cordially we also greet through you our friendly Yugoslav people. We also thank you for having accepted the invitation to visit our country.

"We express our pleasure at the cooperation between our two friendly countries developing successfully in every sphere. We are very pleased about the fact that such a large number of Yugoslav citizens are participating here in realizing the Libyan Jamahiriyah's development programs and in everything on which we reach agreements.

"Our talks which we hold here are a continuation of our dialogue held in Belgrade in September of this year and they focus on bilateral cooperation and topical international problems. Among our most topical ones are those which the Nonaligned Movement faces -- the Palestine question and the increasing attacks by imperialists and Zionists, attacks be they hot or cold, on all peace-loving forces in the world.

"We are totally convinced that it is impossible to resolve the Palestinian question without the full recognition of the right to establish an independent Palestinian state on its own territory under the PLO leadership.

"We have also indicated the need for a more efficient participation of the Nonaligned Movement in the solution of acute international problems. This role is especially important in the peaceful and positive solution of the problems of the present-day world. Nonaligned countries must invest maximum efforts so as to act together and resist all threats made by various reactionary and racist forces in the world.

"Mr President and dear friend, I would like to stress to you once again the significance of the unity of the nonaligned countries in the struggle against all attempts to violate and wreck the movement's unity and integrity. If the Nonaligned Movement will abide through it all, it will demonstrate to all those who wish to split it that it is strong and that it cannot be broken up. This is what we, Mr President, wanted to discuss with you now and always. First, the most important thing is that our two countries have chosen nonalignment. With regard to independence and freedom my country immediately opted for the policy of nonalignment wishing that other countries too may follow this policy.

"We are therefore ready to do everything possible in order that the Nonaligned Movement be up to the task and role which it plays in international relations.

"We must assure the recognition of the Palestine people's right to found its own state on its own soil and in its homeland. The problem of the occupation of Lebanon, of Israel's attack on Baghdad and Saudi Arabia is also topical. The aim of the Israeli policy is to conquer Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. Cuba, Nicaragua, the Seychelles and Libya too are constantly exposed to dangers from imperialism.

"The Libyan Jamahiriyah wishes to state this here in front of you as the president of the SFRY Presidency and representative of the friendly people of Yugoslavia. Your country has a place of priority in the Nonaligned Movement. We want Yugoslavia, whose name the world and particularly the Nonaligned Movement likes to hear, to know that we do not accept living under continuous American threats."

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan people's revolution, therefore expressed the concern of his country which, as he said, does not wish to live in conditions of continuous dangers.

My country is nonaligned and will remain so with all other member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement. The Libyan Jamahiriyah wishes to live in peace and security.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also expressed concern about the growing presence of foreign fleets in the Mediterranean and expressed the wish that this area become a zone of peace.

In connection with the problem of Chad, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya had fully carried out its duty toward that neighboring country, a member of the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU. In order that peace and security be achieved and the civil war in Chad ended, al-Qadhdhafi said, Libya has made great and precious sacrifices. He also expressed the conviction that Chad has now again fallen into a new international trap.

At the end of his toast, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan people's revolution, once again stressed the significance of Yugoslav-Libyan friendship and close cooperation.

Replying to the host's toast, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, said:

"We are pleased about our meeting again which will, as on recent occasion in Belgrade, make it possible for us to hold a comprehensive exchange of views.

"The friendly relations between our two countries for which President Tito and you had laid firm and long-term foundations, are not restricted merely to the closeness which stems from our adherence to the goals and policy of nonalignment and the sentiment of being mutually dependent as countries whose coasts are lapped by the waves of the same sea, the Mediterranean. Our friendship is also enriched by very varied fruitful cooperation in many spheres -- in the economic, technical, scientific and other spheres -- and by the involvement of many of our compatriots in your country's development. It suffices for me to mention cooperation in the construction of significant industrial, agricultural, educational and other installations in Libya as well as other possibilities in this respect which both of us wish to utilize. Thanks to all this, our two countries -- we stress this with satisfaction -- also provide one of the encouraging examples of how much can be achieved if nonaligned and developing countries apply themselves more strongly to mutual cooperation, always extending it to new spheres. It is in this that we also see a concrete contribution to the independence of our countries. We are continuing along this road and this is also testified by our visit here.

"I would like to express the SFRY Presidency's conviction that the very complex situation in the world -- and individual crises and other sources of tension located precisely in the Mediterranean or its vicinity -- demands above all from the nonaligned countries continuous efforts in order that the events may assume a more favorable trend and direction.

"We believe that these efforts by nonaligned countries could yield fruits if founded on the principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment as an independent nonbloc factor. In this context we have in mind the fact that experience so far shows that the consistent implementation of the nonaligned policy -- which also implies a broad equitable cooperation with other countries, both those geographically close and distant -- represents for the nonaligned countries a reliable road of strengthening their own independence and respect for this independence on the part of others. We are deeply convinced that such a principled approach and behavior by nonaligned countries are particularly necessary in our Mediterranean area where the complex situation is fraught with various divisions, rivalries between foreign powers and conflicts.

"Our and the general interest can only be one: that the Mediterranean become a zone of peace and cooperation in which the resolving of disputes by peaceful means would replace conflicts and where security for all countries and peoples would prevail instead of violence and threats, and where coexistence, which promotes the prosperity of all, would prevail over [word indistinct] where they exist and unfold the path toward peaceful cooperation.

"It goes without saying that this also requires that foreign factors respect to an equal degree the sovereign rights of countries which share the same sea, without regard to ideological, political or other similarities or differences.

"Permit me on this occasion, when we are speaking about security and cooperation of countries, to stress the importance which we in Yugoslavia attribute to fostering neighborly cooperation imbued with trust and mutual respect. The policy of good neighborliness, which we conduct with regard to each of our seven neighboring countries on the same principles, represents one of the pillars of our security and independence.

"Following the conflicts between individual neighboring nonaligned countries with all the more anxiety, we have therefore underlined and do so again that all hostilities must be halted and disputes settled in a peaceful way on the principles of nonalignment. On your continent the Organization of African Unity plans an exceptionally important and responsible role in all this. Every country has an equal right to respect for its own borders, but has also the duty to respect those of others. If we as the Nonaligned Movement demand that of others, we are called upon to respect that same principle ourselves. We hold that the continuation of the existing or commencement of new conflicts opens up scope for interference and presence from the outside, which has direct and long-term consequences affecting the independence of the countries involved, and affecting their ability to participate within the Nonaligned Movement in resolving the acute problems of today's world.

"Bearing in mind the extremely delicate situation which has come about in regard to Chad, we welcome the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah's decision to withdraw its troops from this neighboring country, in accordance with the OAU standpoints. We hold that all should help to effectuate that the people of Chad themselves decide upon their political order in conditions of security and independence.

"At the same time, we reiterate our anxiety in connection with the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict, the grievous consequences of which we have already pointed to many times.

"A (?reasonable), comprehensive and thereby also a permanent resolution of the crisis in the Near East is of exceptional importance for the situation in our common Mediterranean region. An essential precondition for that is the cessation of Israeli aggression and the removal of its consequences, the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories and a just solution of the Palestinian question, which includes the right to create a state of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"We have always stressed that the realization of this goal also demands greater mutual understanding and the solidarity and support of the Arab countries. This is the path which makes it possible to oppose more effectively pressures from outside and support for Israeli aggression, as well as the transformation of the Near East territory into a testing ground for foreign competition and presence. And we believe that at the same time the Arab countries will in this way be able more directly to effect the development of better relations in their own region. We are therefore convinced that wisdom in regard to these essential interests of the Arab and other Mediterranean countries justifies -- and, I should say, demands -- every effort in order that individual differences be overcome and conditions created for a real and just resolution of the Near East crisis.

"Each initiative which serves toward this end -- [word indistinct] is the basic criterion of their value -- merits examination and appropriate support.

"We attribute great importance to the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries next year in Baghdad, which should make an essential contribution toward resolving acute problems and tasks such as the total decolonization of southern Africa, resolution of crises, halting the arms race, conducting global negotiations on a new international economic order and other problems. In a word, the summit should contribute toward building up better, more just political and economic relations in the world. This goal, the realization of which should confirm the vitality of nonaligned policy as a global factor in international relations, requires -- for the sake of the individual and the general interest -- that the relics and emotions of former relations be overcome where they are a hindrance to cooperation, and that the principles of nonalignment be respected (?by) all in relations between nonaligned countries.

"We rejoice, dear friend Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, that our exhaustive exchange of opinions on these and other problems of international relations has been imbued with an aspiration toward the most successful possible conducting of the policy of nonalignment, and has confirmed the high degree of identity and similarity in our viewpoints, and that it will -- we are convinced -- strengthen cooperation between our two countries and with other nonaligned countries.

"I take this opportunity to convey to the friendly Libyan people, who have achieved so much in the development of their country and in strengthening its independence. Our warmest wishes for further all-round prosperity! The blossoming, independent and nonaligned Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah expresses not only the will of its people, but also represents the broader interest of the international community and the aspiration toward peace and [word indistinct] in this region, and we emphasize that with satisfaction," Kraigher said, proposing a toast to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for the all-round progress of the Libyan people, the constant strengthening of Yugoslav-Libyan friendship and all-round cooperation, and for further successes in nonaligned policy directed toward peace, security, independence of all countries and peoples and general progress in the world.

Communique on Libya Visit

LD232106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Libyan communique on the visit to Libya and the talks there of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, was published this afternoon. The communique runs as follows:

"At the invitation of the leader of the great first September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah between 21 and 23 November 1981.

The president of the SFRY Presidency laid a wreath at the unknown hero's tomb.

During his stay in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the president of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by members of his delegation, visited the transport vehicles, tractors and car tires factory.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, conducted a thorough exchange of views on the development of relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned and friendly countries and on topical questions of the international situation.

The following took part in the talks between the president of the SFRY Presidency and the leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah revolution, which took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship, cordiality and reciprocal understanding:

On the Yugoslav side: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Naum Ackovski, SFRY ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Milivoje Maksic, foreign political adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; Ismet Redzic, adviser to the federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Col Sima Papic, deputy director of the Federal Directorate for Military-Economic Cooperation.

On the Libyan side: Maj Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir; Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs of the General People's Committee; 'Abd al-Majid al-Qu'ud, secretary of energy of the energy of the General People's Committee; committee Musa Abn Furaywah, secretary of planning of the General People's Committee; 'Umar al-Madani, secretary of communications of the General People's Committee; Col Ava Idriz, (Daw) Suwaydan, under secretary of foreign affairs of the General People's Committee; 'Abd ar-Razik (Omer Fenib), head of the European Department in the General People's Committee for Liaison with Foreign Countries; (Kelami Daw), secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in Belgrade; (Sharif Qalbash) head of Section for Cooperation in the General People's Committee for Foreign Affairs.

The very successful development of all-round cooperation was noted with satisfaction and the readiness of both sides was expressed to make further joint efforts and to display constant concern for the promotion and expansion of cooperation and for the consolidation of friendly relations between the two countries.

The two sides stressed the importance of reciprocal meetings and the exchange of views at various levels on bilateral relations and development in the world and their contribution to the consolidation of reciprocal trust and understanding. They again reiterated their readiness to continue with this useful practice. Particular satisfaction was expressed with the fact that the agreements and accords arrived at during earlier visits to Yugoslavia by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, were being successfully implemented.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and of the talks conducted on that occasion.

They made the assessment that a high level of economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been achieved and at the same time they pointed out that great possibilities still exist for expanding, diversifying and enriching this cooperation with new and higher forms. Agreement was reached on concrete paths to expand economic cooperation in all areas such as trade exchange, development of industry and agriculture, in the field of oil and financial and interbank cooperation, and cooperation on third markets. In this context, Federal Executive Council member Vuko Dragasevic and the secretary for energy, Al-Qu'ud, signed the minutes [on the talks concerning this particular issue].

Both sides expressed their readiness to consolidate further and promote Yugoslav-Libyan relations and friendly cooperation.

In examining the situation in the world, the two sides expressed their deep concern over the serious deterioration of international relations which is expressed in virtually all areas of international life. They made the assessment that the alarming state of international relations is a consequence of the crisis of detente and international confidence, bloc rivalry, the inreased armament race, especially the nuclear armament race, the consolidation of the tendency of spreading spheres of influence into areas of nonaligned and developing countries, the proclaiming of individual areas to be zones of vital interest, meddling in the internal affairs of other countries, various aspects of domination and hegemony, of frequent recourse to pressure and the application of force and military interventions.

All this poses a threat to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the countries, especially nonaligned ones, and to peace in the world. This development does not only render difficult the solution of existing crises, but opens up new focal points of crisis in other parts of the world too. They believe that peace and security can be implemented only in conditions of universal detente and equal participation of all the countries in the solution of vital international political and economic problems.

The two sides again confirmed their firm loyalty to the principles of respecting territorial integrity, noninterference and the right of all countries to free internal development.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi appraised highly the position and role of the Nonaligned policy and Movement in the solution of burning international problems, convinced as they are that there is no alternative to active and peaceful coexistence. They stressed the historic responsibility of nonaligned countries to establish a new system of international relations in which independence and freedom, national and social development in peace, equality and security will be accessible to all the peoples and all the countries.

The two sides attach particular importance to the consolidation of Solidarity among the nonaligned countries because this insures and confirms the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and extrabloc factor in international relations. They stressed the importance of strict adherence to the outhentic principles of the policy of nonalignment by all nonaligned countries.

They believe that efforts have to be made to resolve the disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries by political means, in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and of the policy of nonalignment.

These conflicts threaten the cohesion and the solidarity of the movement. The two sides stressed the need to strengthen reciprocal cooperation among nonaligned countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, solidarity and reciprocal assistance so as to accelerate their own development and to strengthen the action unity of the Nonaligned Movement.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the leader of the Libyan revolution discussed the situation in the Middle East and Africa with the greatest attention.

They strongly condemned the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the policy of aggression against the Arab countries and against the Palestinian people.

The two sides stressed that a lasting and stable peace in the Middle East can be attained only through a comprehensive and equitable solution of this crisis. This implies unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, to return to their homeland and to establish their sovereign state on Palestinian national soil. They stressed in particular that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem and that no solution can be considered complete, equitable and acceptable unless the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, takes part in it as an independent and equal partner in all the negotiations.

The two sides denounced the expansionist policy of Israel, the establishment of settlements on occupied Arab territories and the changing of the historic and cultural characteristics of Jerusalem with a view to annexing these territories.

The two sides reiterated the stand taken by the nonaligned countries in Havana and in New Delhi that partial and separate steps, such as the Camp David agreements, cannot lead to a complete, equitable and lasting solution of the Middle East problems.

The two sides resolutely denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon which is directed against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon, of the Palestinian people and PLO.

They stressed the importance of the solidarity of the Arab countries as one of the essential factors in resisting aggression, in fulfilling the national rights and consolidating the independence and security of the Arab countries.

In discussing the situation in Africa the two sides agreed that the necessary steps have to be taken to arrest the unfavorable developments which occurred on this continent because of the maintenance of the vestiges of colonialism and of the attempts to revive neocolonialist policy, (?strong) bloc rivalry and the slow solution of focal points of crisis. They rendered full support for the Organization of African Unity in its struggle to liquidate colonialism and to resolve complex political and economic problems confronting the African countries.

The Libyan side informed the Yugoslav side about the latest development in Chad. The Yugoslav side welcomed the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah decision about withdrawing its troops from Chad at the request of the legitimate Chadian Government and the effort Libya and the OAU have made in their context in order to establish peace and stability in that African country.

In acknowledging the movement of the Sahara people, Polisario [Popular Front for the Liberation of Western Sahara], the two sides expressed their support of the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and for the solution of this problem in keeping with the UN Charter and the stands taken by the OAU and the movement of nonaligned countries.

The two sides strongly denounced the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime and the aggressive South African actions against Angola and the frontline countries. They rendered full support for the people of Namibia and SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] for the soonest possible achievement of full independence and territorial integrity. In this connection, they pointed out the need for strict application of Resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council.

The two sides paid special attention to security in the Mediterranean. They reiterated the view that the question of security in Europe is closely tied up with security in the Mediterranean and that the Mediterranean must become a zone of peace and equal cooperation.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the leader of the Libyan revolution discussed the situation in international economic relations. They pointed out the need for a more efficient and speedier solution of the burning problems of the world economy and of the development of the developing countries. In this connection, they stressed the importance of starting global talks on development within the UN framework and the need for a more activity by the nonaligned and developing countries.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, thanked the leadership and the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the warm and cordial welcome and, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency invited Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

Kraigher Toasts Malta's Buttigieg

LD232330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian

[Toast delivered by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, at a state banquet in his honor, hosted by Maltese President Anton Buttigieg, in La Valletta on 23 November]

[Text] [No dateline received] -- Your Hospitality and your cordial words have strengthened our belief in friendship between our two nonaligned Mediterranean countries and in the need for closer cooperation. Our visit and the talks which we are having are inspired by this aspiration.

We in Yugoslavia vividly remember our President Tito's visit to Malta less than a year before his life came to its end.

We saw the attention with which you surrounded our president as a recognition of his and our constant efforts, together with you, to strengthen our relations and cooperation and consolidate Malta's role as an independent nonaligned country of the Mediterranean and Europe. Welcoming the final removal of the foreign military presence in the territory of your country, we gave and are giving full support to Malta's independence and its neutral status on the basis of the UN Charter and the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

We see our bilateral cooperation and cooperation in the implementation of the policy of nonalignment in our common geopolitical area as evidence of the extent to which our two countries depend on each other and as motives for closer relations, marked by our people's friendly feelings.

We wish, through efforts made on both sides, to promote constantly our bilateral cooperation in economic, technical, cultural and other fields on a mutually beneficial long-term basis. I should also like to point out the usefulness of maintaining contacts between sociopolitical organizations, which wonderfully complements cooperation between our governments. We should like our cooperation, on its part, to represent a contribution to the consolidation of your profound island-country's political and economic independence and autonomy.

I am convinced that we feel the same kind of anxiety over the complex situation in the Mediterranean and its vicinity. Crises and conflicts, aggressive pressures and attacks on the independence of Mediterranean countries, (?imposition), military and otherwise, of force from outside, attempts to achieve a foreign presence, all these are phenomena which bear in themselves a real threat to peace and security. These dangers are not limited to this area alone, but unavoidably also affect European relations as a whole, since the situation in the Mediterranean is inseparable from European security and stability.

In such a situation we are even more convinced of the need for the consistent involvement of nonaligned and other countries of the Mediterranean, so that we are able, through joint efforts, to make a contribution to the elimination of the acute danger from our region, so that the Mediterranean can become a region of peace and equal security for and cooperation between all the countries bordering on it, on the basis of mutual trust and respect.

We are convinced that closer cooperation between nonaligned Mediterranean countries, to which Malta is making a visible contribution, is exceptionally important in connection with these aspirations, because without this cooperation, without solidarity based on the pursuit of the goals and principles of the policy of nonalignment, it is difficult to expect the establishment of better conditions in this part of the world. The nonaligned justifiably want to be an active factor in this, aware of the fact that a passive attitude will expose us to intensified pressures from outside and to other undesirable developments.

We attach particular importance to the attainment of a complete and just solution to the Middle East crisis, which also calls for the settling of the Palestinian question and the realization of the right of the Palestinian people, whose only legitimate representative is the PLO, to its own state.

It is equally indispensable to put a stop to other conflicts in the vicinity of our area, in the Middle East and elsewhere, and embark on the peaceful settling of disputes on the basis of the principles of nonalignment. Any continuation of these conflicts and crises directly harms the independence of the countries involved and opens the door to foreign interference, influence and presence.

We are convinced that such an approach, which leads to the general improvement of conditions in the Mediterranean, is bound to reduce the scope and excuses for foreign military presence in the Mediterranean Sea, thus contributing at the same time to the consolidation of broader trust and security in Europe and the world.

I lay stress with pleasure on the significance of cooperation between our two countries, together with Cyprus, within the framework of cooperation between neutral and nonaligned countries at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Our three European nonaligned countries, by virtue of their policies and geopolitical positions, represent a factor which links up broader aspirations for relaxation and cooperation on the European and neighboring continents, thus also furnishing proof of the universality of detente and the policy of nonalignment.

I believe that I share your anxiety at the slowing down in the work of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation which has been caused by the introduction of interbloc rivalries. We consider that the process of detente, in the interest of all, calls for constant efforts, encouragement and an ever-widening scope, that the Madrid meeting should serve this very purpose and that every attempt to postpone the current talks for a longer period of time runs counter to this positive process and also to the spirit of Helsinki. Greater mutual trust and cooperation and this also security can only be attained through talks. The latter are, therefore, our permanent need just as detente should be a permanent process.

Mr President, we have both mentioned the role of nonaligned countries. I know that we share the same view that nonalignment and the nonbloc position of the movement and the policy of nonalignment, which represent their essential characteristics, constitute the prerequisite for and at the same time the mainstay of independence and stability of nonaligned countries, in other words, of their vital interests.

Constant efforts are needed to enable our movement to become, in the spirit and interest of nonalignment, free of conflicts between its individual members and thus enable it to increase its capacity for action in the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalignment in settling the acute problems of the present-day world and in building more just political and economic relations in it. That is our historic role and responsibility and that is what we all must constantly bear in mind.

I am certain that in our exchange of views on these and other questions we shall confirm the high level of identity and similarity of our views and aspirations and thus give a still greater impetus to our cooperation.

I raise this glass to the health of the esteemed Mr President of the republic and the esteemed Mr Prime Minister, to our Maltese friends, to the prosperity, independence and nonalignment of the Republic of Malta, to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries, to the realization of the noble goals of nonalignment to which we are equally deeply devoted.

Communique with Malta 24 Nov

LD241456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Joint SFRY-Maltese communique issued on 24 November at the conclusion of the visit by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Malta]

[Text] La Valletta, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- "At the invitation of Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, and of Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official friendly visit to Malta from 23 to 24 November 1981.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Malta expressed their satisfaction over the successful development of friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries and their conviction that these relations will continue to grow stronger in the future.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff discussed the development of Yugoslav-Maltese relations and conducted a broad exchange of views on the current international situation, particularly in Europe, in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East.

The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, and the openness of the talks was characterized by genuine trust and reciprocal respect upon which the relations between the two countries have always been based.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the Maltese prime minister expressed the firm confidence of the two countries in the strength and vitality of the policy of nonalignment based on its authentic principles. The two sides again stressed that the policy of nonalignment is a significant political and independent factor of international relations.

On the Yugoslav side the following took part in the talks: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affiars; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Marko Kosin, Yugoslav ambassador to Malta; Milovoje Maksic, foreign political adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; Ismet Redzic, adviser to the federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Vladimir Pavicevic, deputy head of department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

On the Maltese side: Joseph Cassar, minister of finance, customs and investments; Edgar Mizzi, special adviser to the prime minister; Maurice Abela, secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Alfred Falcon, deputy secretary.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff stresses the enormous contribution of President Tito to the promotion and consolidation to Yugoslav-Maltese relations and cooperation. In this connection, they stressed the importance of the visit which President Tito made to Malta in June 1979 and especially the support which he rendered for Malta's efforts to consolidate its independence and nonaligned position and its efforts to acquire a neutral status.

The two sides also stressed the international character of the Maltese-Yugoslav statement of 22 June 1980 in which the Yugoslav Government rendered full support for the independence of Malta and its neutral status on the basis of the UN Charter and of the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment, in the firm conviction that this is of vital importance to ensure peace and security of the Mediterranean countries and further afield.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, welcomed the proclamation of the nonaligned Republic of Malta to be a neutral state and the declaration of the Government of Malta of 14 May 1981 in the House of Representatives, on Malta's neutrality and confirmed the Yugoslav Government's continued support for the neutral status of the Republic of Malta which is pursuing a policy of nonalignment. Proceeding from the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the principles contained in the declarations of the Nonaligned Countries Movement, the Yugoslav side expressed its readiness for further consultations with the Government of the Republic of Malta on their cooperation within the Nonaligned Movement. On bilateral cooperation between the two countries and also an appropriate measures and political actions required to preserve the nonaligned and neutral status of Malta, its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

In this connection emphasis was placed on the importance of obtaining international recognition of and respect for the neutral status of Malta based on the policy of nonalignment. This is in the interest of preserving peace and security of the Mediterranean region and of the constant need to strengthen the process of European cooperation and security.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff briefed Sergej Kraigher on the further efforts being made to strengthen the neutral status of Malta on the abovementioned principles.

The two sides confirmed the deep-seated interest of Yugoslavia and Malta in stability and equal cooperation in the Mediterranean region. They believe that security in the Mediterranean is inseparably linked with the security of Europe and the world as a whole. The two sides again confirmed their support for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation and for removing the constant military presence, bloc confrontation, the threat of force or the use of any kind of force, including nuclear weapons. This implies reciprocal and equal respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of every individual state and the full right to decide for themselves about their social and political system. They believe that this process is a concrete contribution to international stability and security of the countries in this region and that it should acquire international recognition.

They agreed to strengthen joint efforts so as to ensure the implementation of the objectives contained in the chapter on the Mediterranean in the Helsinki Final Act, especially those which refer to the reduction of the armed forces, consolidation of security and reduction of tension in this area.

The two sides pointed with great concern to the danger of the revival of the cold war on the European continent which has been in evidence for some time now as a result of bloc confrontation and rivalry and of the growing stockpiling of nuclear and conventional weapons. In this context cooperation between nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe, cooperation in which Yugoslavia and Malta take an active part and to which they make their contribution, is becoming increasingly important. The two sides resolutely work for a positive outcome of the Madrid CSCE meeting.

In discussing international relations the president of the SFRY Presidency and the Maltese prime minister stressed that the tension and insecurity which today dominated the world are the consequence of extensive violation of the norms of international conduct and of nonrespect for the principles of the UN Charter. They stressed that the countries and the peoples which are resolute in their stance to upturn the existing trend and to embark along the road of universal detente must offer resistance to the use of force in international relations, against interference, threats and intimidation and against all forms of foreign domination and hegemony.

The two sides confirmed their conviction that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem and that there can be no equitable and lasting solution of the crisis in this area without unconditional and complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people, whose sole representative is the PLO, and its inalienable rights as well as its right to self-determination and its independent state.

The two sides expressed fully support for a speedy solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, independence and nonalignment of Cyprus. They stressed the importance of the talks between the two Cyprus communities aimed at attaining these objectives.

The two sides resolutely advocate that global talks start within the UN framework to map out the road to the establishment of a more equitable and realistic international economic system. In this context they stressed the serious concern over the constantly widening gap between the developed part of the world and the developing countries which jeopardizes the development and the very existence of an enormous number of peoples throughout the world.

Presidency President Kraigher and Prime Minister Mintoff discussed the progress in the development of bilateral relations and expressed their readiness to bolster efforts to promote and expand economic cooperation to reciprocal advantage.

In this context the Yugoslav side agreed urgently to discuss with the Maltese side the possible ways and means of supporting the economy of Malta through joint investments and expansion of trade relations, including the attainment of a balanced commodity exchange and its diversification and the possibility of carrying out mutually useful projects in the area of economic and technical cooperation. They confirmed their readiness further to promote cooperation in the field of culture, tourism, health and in other areas of joint interest and advantage.

The two sides expressed their full satisfaction with the result of the talks and their conviction that they will contribute to further consolidation of friendly relations and promotion of even more extensive cooperation of the two nonaligned countries both on the bilateral and on the international plane.

Presidency President Kraigher expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality shown to him and to the delegation.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, invited Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

VRHOVEC TOAST AT DINNER FOR FRANCE'S CHEYSSON

LD202306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2110 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of the French Republic. As well as the two ministers who held talks today, the dinner was also attended by Aleksandr Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Peter Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Ilija Topaloski, president of the Yugoslav group of the Interparliamentary Union; and other high-ranking Yugoslav personalities.

In the toast which he proposed on this occasion, Josip Vrhovec said:

I am very glad to be able to wish you cordial welcome. I should like to stress the importance which we attach to the first visit by a high-ranking representative of the Socialist Government of France to our country after the impressive victory [words indistinct] which undoubtedly represents an historical event.

Relations between our two countries are traditionally friendly. This is a sound basis for their further successful development which, we believe, accords with the vital interests of the peoples of our countries. This is an opportunity to give them a fresh impetus and to do so in all fields.

In the political sphere, our cooperation can strengthen our joint contribution to peace and progress in the world. In the economic field, we could exert fresh efforts to further raise the attained level through diversifying industrial cooperation and achieving a better balance in trade exchanges. Also, we expect the appropriate contribution to be made by the French side to the realization of broader possibilities for cooperation as indicated by the agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

I should also like to stress the importance which we attach to the further promotion of our ties in the fields of science, culture, information, movement of and close relations between people, and better awareness of the fruits of the creative genius of our peoples.

We are convinced that relations between France and Yugoslavia represent a good example of the implementation of the principles and the entire contents of the Helsinki Final Act and thus are also a contribution to the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe.

We attach great importance to this, not because we consider Europe should be privileged and be an oasis of peace in a stormy and insecure world but, on the contrary, because we are fully aware of the responsibility for the whole world which stems not only from the fact that the world war started in Europe, but also from the fact that still today Europe looks like a firing range in the state of highest alert.

There are many reasons for anxiety and worry in this connection. Only extreme political realism and a sense of the greatest degree of responsibility can enable us to halt this headlong rush into a general conflict.

To achieve this, the first steps have to be taken and we wish that they should be taken both in the announced talks between the superpowers and within the context of the political instrument created by Helsinki, which makes it possible for all European countries to take part in the settling of these vital questions.

For these reasons we attack great importance to the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. We shall not be forgiven if we fail, because failure and its consequences would have far-reaching effects.

First of all, agreement on a conference on disarmament is important. We must act in every direction in order to remove the burden from Europe, and then from the whole world, and free them of the terrible threat of total annihilation posed by the existing nuclear missile rivalry.

Although aware of the sensitivity of the nuclear balance seen both as a whole and in its individual stages and segments, we consider that our effort must be aimed at halting the race and at the total destruction of these weapons. We shall support anything that leads to that goal.

Also, we are keenly interested in halting the further accumulation and, later, the elimination from European soil, of conventional armaments whose concentration and destructive power are so great today that nothing similar could be imagined even during World War II.

I believe that our two countries fully share concern also with regard to understanding the danger which the widening of the gap between the developed and developing countries poses to the world.

If we fail to take the appropriate urgent action, this grave economic problem could irreversibly deteriorate into a deep political confrontation with unforeseeable consequences.

We think it is high time agreement was reached to begin global talks within the framework of the United Nations and to begin to tackle the major problems, and thus pave the way to the new international economic order.

The general anxiety is also increased by the fact that to impose force as a rule of behavior in international relations causes numerous dangerous crises in various parts of the globe. Some of them are particularly acute, with major consequences for the general stability and security of the world.

Wherever they might emerge, in southern Africa, in the Near or Middle East, in Central or Southeast Asia, they must be resolved in a way which would exclude intervention and the use of force, in a way which would put an end to any form of foreign domination and interference and extend the full right to peoples to make their decision -- in a sovereign manner and alone -- on their system and their destiny.

It is for this reason that we extend full support to SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and the PLO, as well as to all other liberation movements, and to their right to the struggle for independence as well as to represent their people in the search for just political solutions.

Such a position by Yugoslavia stems from its nonaligned policy which it pursues at the world level, in its inter-European relations and in its policy towards neighboring countries. This is the will left to us by President Tito and we shall follow this will, resolutely and consistently, in the future also.

We see the policy of nonalignment as a significant, political, and independent factor in the struggle for peace, justice and equality. We see it also as the safest prop for peoples and countries for their own independence and progress, for national emancipation and the dignity of man.

Inspired by the values and the significance of this policy, we are convinced of the possibility and logic of comprehensive and broad cooperation with the French Socialist Government in order that we might jointly promote genuine and universal detente, contribute to the elimination of causes of inequality and fear by which our world today is profoundly encumbered.

Our talks, Mr Minister, have demonstrated that our hopes in this respect are realistic. This is also confirmed by the open and friendly atmosphere manifested, along with the greatest mutual respect, in our talks.

Allow me to raise my glass to this spirit in honor of President of the Republic of France Francois Mitterrand, to your health and that of your associates, to the progress of the French people to the friendship between our two countries.

KALEZIC OFFICIALLY DENIES BAN ON FOREIGN PRESS

LD262340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- The existence of a ban on the import of foreign press in Yugoslavia was officially denied today in Belgrade. As of recent [as received], the news stands have not had available all foreign publications, which a part of the Western press has interpreted as a "politically important phenomenon".

Spokesman for the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Mirko Kalezic said at a press conference today that involved was a "temporary situation" caused by the shortage of foreign exchange for the import of some foreign publications.

Kalezic recalled a recent statement by Minister of Information Ismail Bajra who said in the Assembly of Yugoslavia that import enterprises and the administration were working towards optimal solutions for securing the necessary foreign exchange.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WARNS OF CURRENCY OUTFLOW

LD280004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today warned that the outflow of foreign currency on account of some non-commodity payments has greatly increased and that it cannot be easily justified. This is true especially in view of the policy of foreign currency economies adopted for this year, it was stated at the government session.

Foreign currency expenses for travelling abroad (to the convertible currency area) in the first nine months of the year exceeded 100 million dollars, a considerable increase compared to the 59.3 million in 1980.

Taking into account this and other similar examples, the government assessed that it was necessary for all those using social resources, both in the economic and other sectors, to take all the necessary measures to use foreign currency only for the most necessary requirements.

MILOS MINIC INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD261936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Confronted with an increase in international tension and the continued confrontation between blocs and the big powers, the Nonaligned Movement calls for the resolution of acute international problems and crisis on the basis of respect for the original principles and aims of the movement. This, among other things, was said by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, in an interview this evening for Novi Sad television.

The deteriorated international situation is characterized by an increasingly dangerous arms race, the widening gap between the developed and the underdeveloped, and the policy of force and interference in the internal affairs of smaller and nonaligned countries. Under pressure from their own interests and from world public opinion, the superpowers will soon begin their negotiations in Geneva on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles. The results of these negotiations are uncertain at the moment, Milos Minic said, emphasizing that not only the neutral and nonaligned countries but also many countries within the blocs are making ever stronger demands to stop the transformation of Europe into the scene of nuclear conflict between the superpowers.

In reply to a question about which forces the world must rely on in order to start the process of detente and disarmament, Milos Minic recalled the standpoint of the nonaligned countries that the process of relaxation of international tension is of a universal character, and that it is advocated by all nonbloc countries, as well as many countries which are members of blocs and do not agree with the increased confrontation and arms race.

From the first United Nations special session on disarmament until today, so to speak, not a single step forward has been taken to implement the decisions aimed at preventing the arms race. The nonaligned countries initiated the convening of a second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which should be held next year. This special session will be faced with a complex and difficult situation, Milos Minic said, because as a result of the attitudes of the blocs and big powers, hardly anything has been done to stop the dangerous arms race or to improve the general international situation.

The Nonaligned Movement can only reply to all these challenges and difficulties by action based on respect for the original principles and aims of the movement, Milos Minic emphasized. Respect for these principles enabled the movement, despite disputes between individual nonaligned countries and disagreements and armed conflicts, to nevertheless find a total platform in the struggle to solve international problems and to build a new and more just international order. The Nonaligned Movement today is exposed to strong pressure by the blocs. Certain nonaligned countries, for example, were also exposed to pressure from the big powers prior to the Colombo and Havana conferences, and this led to the formation of certain groups in the movement. But despite everything, the nonaligned countries at all their conferences were able to overcome these disputes and differences by relying on the basic principles and aims of the movement, Milos Minic said.

Next year, at the beginning of September, the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries will be held. The nonaligned countries have carried out many actions which represent preparation for that meeting: A meeting of the Coordination Bureau has been called in Havana, and there is to be a special meeting of the Coordination Bureau at the level of ministers of foreign affairs on the Palestinian question.

The convening of the second United Nations special session on disarmament, and the meeting of the Coordination Bureau a few months ago in Algiers to discuss the Namibia question and many other activities, represented preparations for the summit, which should be held in Baghdad. At the same time, Milos Minic pointed to the fact that there are signs of concern among nonaligned countries over the war between Iraq and Iran, and he judged that the end of this war would be an enormous contribution to successful preparations for the Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries.

In answer to a question about the priorities of our foreign policy activity, Milos Minic said: "Our policy is the policy of nonalignment, a policy which we built up during Comrade Tito's life and are continuing to adhere to." One of the most important priorities of our foriegn policy is the policy of developing goodneighborly relations with neighboring countries, Minic said. He noted that our relations with Albania and Bulgaria are not as Yugsoslavia would like, although constant and gradual progress is being made in relations of cooperation with Bulgaria.

Despite all our efforts to develop goodneighborly cooperation with Albania, we have not been successful even in the long period of over 30 years. The cause of this is the attitude of the Albanian leadership to Yugoslavia, with Albania's interference in our internal affairs and Tirana's support for the Albanian irredentists who were the exponents of hostile activities in Kosovo. At the Albanian Workers' Party congress Tirana publicly declared its territorial claims against Yugoslavia and its intention to interfere in our country's internal affairs, Milos Minic said. Such a policy on the part of Albania is dangerous, for it threatens the stability of the Balkans, Milos Minic said.

On the victory of the Greek socialists at the parliamentary elections, Milos Minic expressed the conviction that even more room for the strengthening of friendship and the development of cooperation in all spheres between Yugoslavia and Greece in the interests of both countries would be opened up, and this would also be in the interest of peace and stability in the Balkans.

At the end of this interview, Milos Minic answered a question about our country's international position in the context of economic difficulties with which it is confronted. During Comrade Tito's life, Minic said, Yugoslavia built up a very firm international position and a strong reputation. Yugoslavia has continued along this path and today it also has an influential role in international affairs. Our international position, however, will be further strengthened only if we ensure more stable and dynamic development of our economy and continue to strengthen socialist self-management, building up our federalism and consistently carrying out the policy of active peaceful coexistence. Now, just before the congresses and elections to delegate assemblies, this truth should be emphasized in all discussions, the truth that only a country which is economically stable and politically united can have a firm international position.

This was stated by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, at the end of his interview to Novi Sad Television.

SERBIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD262358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- We have been spending more than we have earned. For years we have spent 105 dinars to every 100 dinars that we have earned. We must reexamine all forms of consumption. Verbal support for stabilization hinders action.

We must adopt a harder attitude toward the question of concrete responsibility for any behavior that is out of keeping with the spirit of stabilization and, in this respect, we must initiate a process of differentiation in the League of Communists. We must adopt a sterner attitude toward work in every environment.

There are the most important demands voiced during the discussion at today's session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee in which the following speakers took part: Ljubisav Lilic, Milojko Veljovic, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Zivan Mitrov, Zivana Olbina, Husamedin Azemi, Nikola Sainovic, Radenko Puzovic, Radisav Zecevic, Dobrivoje Vidic and Milica Beljic.

Winding up the discussion on economic stabilization, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic said that with regard to stabilization the problem is not simply one of achieving a lower rate of inflation or a lower rate of price increase in 1982 or a higher export rate within 1 or 2 years. This view of stabilization, according to Vlaskalic, threatens us with a (?return) to the restrictive and administrative method of work and to measures with short-term effects.

It goes without saying that in our present situation we must also accept restrictive measures and administrative pressures. But at the same time we must also carry out more fundamental and deeper changes in our economy. One, according to Slaskalic is our economy's more rapid adaptation to the relatively fast changes in the world economy, which have in the last decade been taking place more quickly than we have been able to adapt ourselves to. As a result we constantly lag behind, both with regard to the rate of the growth of work productivity in our country and with regard to the indispensable structural changes.

Vlaskalic also pointed out that our economy's possibilities for more rational production and higher competitiveness have not been exhausted, and have not even been fully understood yet. All these possibilities for better quality economic activity can be used to a greater extent even in the present conditions and circumstances.

Vlaskalic further emphasized that with regard to the stabilization of economic trends and the long-term stabilization program, we have to insist both on work and on measures, but also on maintaining the view in the Serbian League of Communists that economic stabilization can only be achieved if it is accompanied by a reaffirmation and further development of self-management in society. Above all, we need the consolidation of the material position of associated labor in the economy, its free and encouraged pooling of resources and linking up throughout the country.

Bajrami Expelled

LD261848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia has decided to expel Ismail Bajrami, former undersecretary in the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, from the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY CONVENES IN PRISTINA 26 NOV

LD261536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- All three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were in session in Pristina today. The delegates gave their support to the draft resolution on the policy of realization of the Yugoslav social plan in 1982, assessing that the basic plan guidelines are founded upon the latest knowledge of the country's objective possibilities.

The law on the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council was also adopted, and agreement given to several legal acts. The new law on the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council contains decisions which are the result of putting into practise Tito's initiative on further promotion and strengthening of collective work and responsibility. An important innovation is the fuller regulation of cooperation between the Executive Council and the sociopolitical organizations and organs.

The Sociopolitical Chamber and the Chamber of the Municipalities of the Kosovo Assembly today also reviewed a report on the state and content of the seals of provincial and municipal organs and organizations. It was concluded that there is considerable diversity in the content of seals, in their form and size. The Executive Council report cites that the seals of a small number of organs do not bear the coat of arms of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, nor do they even have the text of Serbia and Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo written on them.

Such, for instance, is the case of the seal of the Kosovo Supreme Court. The seal of the Provincial Public Attorney's Office does not bear the text Socialist Republic of Serbia either, and the seal of the Provincial Statistics Institute does not have even the coat of arms of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It is not a rare occurrence to find texts on seals written in only one language, Serbo-Croatian or Albanian, and in some places even seals upon which the old name of the province is written are in use.

Adopting the report, the chambers concluded that all provincial and other organs and organizations in Kosovo must take measures for consistent implementation of the law on the seal of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the law on the seal of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. It was also concluded that the competent organs should draw up and submit to the assembly drafts for a law on seals, and for other appropriate regulations.

At today's session, the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Kosovo Assembly adopted, among other things, a decision on temporary measures for the social protection of self-managing rights and of social property in the Spiro Mojsic center for special education and upbringing of children and young people in Prizren. This decision, which relieves of their duties the heads of the center, Branislaw Arsic, Cemal Besimi and Nedzat Satri, was adopted due to disruption of self-management relations and threats to social property in this educational and upbringing institution.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN MAY

AU261721 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina will be held next May. This was decided today by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of this republic. In addition the session in Sarajevo also discussed the constitutional status of the commune and the tasks of the communal organization of the League of Communists.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO INDIA -- Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Danilo Bilanovic, hitherto member of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Republic of India. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 26 Nov 81 LD]